

THE CRITIC.

Vol. XXIV.—No. 617.

MAY 3, 1862.

Price 3d.; stamped 4d.

MRS. S. C. HALL desires to state that, having ceased to conduct the *St. James's Magazine*, she is not responsible for any of the future contents of that work.

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The New Court and Cloisters in the South Kensington Museum, chiefly filled with works of Italian Art, are NOW OPENED to the Public.

By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS.—PUPILS' EXAMINATION, MIDSUMMER, 1862.—This Examination will commence on MONDAY, MAY 19th, at 10 a.m. The Examination of the London Candidates will be held in the large room at the WHITTINGTON CLUB, Arundel-street, Strand, W.C.

LECTURES on PHYSICS.—Dr. TYNDALL, F.R.S., will commence a course of Forty Lectures on PHYSICS, on MONDAY, the 5th MAY, at ONE o'clock, at the Government School of Mines, Jersey-street, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Monday, at the same hour. Fee for the course, 3s.

PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—KING'S COLLEGE, London.—Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., commenced a Course of LECTURES on Wednesday morning, April 3rd, at Nine o'clock, having special reference to the application of GEOLOGY to ENGINEERING, MINING, ARCHITECTURE, and AGRICULTURE. The Lectures will be continued on each succeeding Friday and Wednesday at the same hour. Fee, 1s. 11s. 6d.

R. W. JEFF, D.D., Principal.

FUND for the ENDOWMENT of SCHOLARSHIPS in connexion with the QUEEN'S COLLEGES in IRELAND.

SIXTH LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.		
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The subscriptions acknowledged in the first published list amounted to.....		3,613 10
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Exclusive of a subscription of 50, a year for the life of the donor.		
The further subscriptions acknowledged in the fourth published list amounted to.....		1,068 15
Exclusive of a subscription amounting to 27, a year until further notice.		
The further subscriptions acknowledged in the fifth published list amounted to.....		719 15
Exclusive of subscriptions amounting to 150, a year until further notice.		

The following Sixth List contains the Subscriptions since received:		
J. A. Miller, R.E.....	50	0
John Moorhead, Esq., M.D.....	10 for five years...	50 0
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A Friend, by Jas. Wilson, Esq.....	20	0
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Persons forwarding cheques are requested to make them payable to the order of Sir ROBERT PEEL, and to cross them "The Bank of Ireland."

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, London, W.

After Easter.
C. T. Newton, Esq.—Four Lectures "On Ancient Sculptural Art," illustrated by Specimens in the British Museum; Tuesdays, May 6, 13, and 20, at four o'clock.
Rev. G. Butler.—Three Lectures "On the Art of the Last Century;" Tuesdays, May 27, June 3 and 10, at three o'clock.
Professor Lyon Playfair, C.B., F.R.S.—Six Lectures "On the Progress of the Chemical Arts in the last Ten Years;" Thursdays, May 8 to June 12, at three o'clock.
Professor T. Anderson, F.R.S.E.—Seven Lectures "On Agricultural Chemistry;" Saturdays, May 3 to June 14, at three o'clock.

The admission to all these Courses of Lectures is two guineas; to a single Course of Lecture, one guinea or half-a-guinea.
The Friday evening Meetings were resumed on 2nd May, and will be continued until June 20. Among other Discourses will be given by R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; W. Fairbairn, Esq., F.R.S.; J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S.; Warrington W. Smyth, Esq., F.R.S.; T. Bazley, Esq., M.P.; Professor Tyndall, Sir Henry Rawlinson, K.C.B.; and Professor Faraday.

To the Friday evening Meetings members and their friends only are admitted.
New members can be proposed at any Monthly Meeting. When proposed, they are admitted to all the Lectures, to the Friday evening Meetings, and to the library and reading rooms; and their families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge.

Syllabuses of the Lectures and Friday evening Discourses, and further information, can be obtained at the Institution, April 1862. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION for the PROMOTION of SOCIAL SCIENCE and CONGRESS INTERNATIONAL de BIENFAISANCE.

LONDON MEETING, JUNE 1862.
The Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, in conjunction with the Third Session of the Congress International de Bienfaisance, will take place in London from the 5th to the 14th of June.

The departmental meetings of the National Association will be held at Guildhall in the Forenoon, and there will be Evening Meetings for the discussion of special subjects in Burlington House. The session of the Congress will be held in the Forenoon, in Burlington House.

A series of Soirées will be given during the period of the meeting, and it is intended to provide for visits to places and institutions illustrative of the objects of the association.

Members' tickets, price one guinea each (entitling to the volume of "Transactions"), and ladies' tickets, price half a guinea, will admit all the meetings of the Association and Congress, and to the Soirées, &c.

Tickets will be issued, and every information given, on application at the offices for the meeting, at Guildhall, E.C., and 12, Old Bond-street, W.

As the local expenses have in all former cases been borne by the towns in which the Association has met, and as the expense of the London meeting will necessarily be considerable, the Finance Committee appeal to the inhabitants of the City and the Metropolis for contributions in aid of the local fund. For every 5s. subscribed to this fund, subscribers are entitled to a member's ticket and a lady's ticket for the meeting.

Subscriptions will be received by ANDREW EDGAR, Esq., Finance Secretary, at the office for the London meeting, 12, Old Bond-street, W., and at the City office, Guildhall, E.C.; by Messrs. HANSON, BOSTWELL, and Co., 1, Pall-mall East, S.W.; the London and Westminster Bank, Lombard-street, E.C.; Messrs. HENWOOD, KENNEDY, and Co., 4, Lombard-street, E.C.; and by Mr. GEORGE LEDGER, 4, Charlotte-row, Mansion House, E.C.

GEORGE W. HASTINGS, Hon. Gen. Secretary, and Chairman of Executive Committee.
A. EDGAR, Financial Secretary.
G. WHITLEY, M.D., Foreign Secretary.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY (Limited).

The Directors beg to announce that the business of this Company will commence on Monday, May the 12th.

By order, FRANK FOWLER, Secretary.
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THE LIBRARY COMPANY (Limited).

The Directors are now completing their arrangements for the appointment of Booksellers, Stationers, and others, with a view to the opening of Town and Country Agencies. Terms, rules, and all other information may be obtained on application to the Secretary.

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THE ARTS.

SOCIETY of FEMALE ARTISTS.—The SIXTH EXHIBITION of the WORKS of this Society is now OPEN daily, from 10 till 5, at No. 53, Pall-mall.

E. DUNDAS MURRAY, Sec.
BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall-mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS is OPEN daily, from 1 till 5. Admission 1s. Catalogue 6d.

GEORGE NICOL, Sec.
SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is now Open at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.
EXHIBITION of the SOCIETY of BRITISH ARTISTS: Incorporated by Royal Charter—The THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is now OPEN, from 9 a.m. until dusk.

Admission 1s. THOS. ROBERTS, Sec.
Suffolk-street, Pall-mall East.

VESUVIUS, Torre del Greco, and the surrounding country fully delineated in BURFORD'S PANORAMA of NAPLES, Leicester-square. Daily from 10 till 4, and 7 till 10. Admission 1s.; Fridays, 2s. 6d.

Now ready, price 5s.; by post, on roller, 5s. 4d.
MAGNA CHARTA EMBLAZONED in GOLD and COLOURS—an exact Facsimile of the Original Document (A.D. 1215) preserved in the British Museum, printed on fine paper, nearly 3 feet long by 2 feet wide, with the Arms and Seals of the Barons ELABORATELY EMBLAZONED in GOLD and COLOURS. Copied by express permission.

London: JOHN CAMDEN HOTTER, Piccadilly, W.

PERMANENT FINE ART EXHIBITION. ALBERT GALLERY, 34, King-street, Covent-garden.

On or about the 1st May next it is expected that this erection, 80 feet in length, will be ready for the reception of pictures. One-half of the space will be apportioned to the works of modern artists, the other half to works by the elder and ancient masters.

No charge will be made for exhibiting, unless the owners wish their property to remain in the Gallery longer than one month.

At the end of each month there will be a public sale of the pictures so exhibited, which have not privately found purchasers. Artists wishing further particulars may apply to BROWN and MACDONALD, at the above address.

ARTISTS' COLOURS.—Messrs.

A. G. ROWNEY and Co. have the pleasure to announce the completion of their NEW SYSTEM of GRINDING COLOURS by MACHINERY, which enables them to supply Artists' Colours in Oil, Water, or Powder, perfectly fine, at the same prices as hitherto charged for colours less finely ground. Messrs. G. R. and Co. feel assured the Oil Colours ground by their improved process will be found to be finer, brighter, less oily, and to dry quicker than any others at present manufactured, and that their Water-Colours, prepared by the same process, will prove to be finer, brighter, and to float more evenly without granulation than any other colours at present manufactured.

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MUSIC.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—MILBURNIUS will appear at the 14th Concert, on 12th and 13th of May, for the first time at the Philharmonic Concerts.

MILE. CAROLINE VALENTIN has the honour to announce that she will take place on Monday, the 2nd of May, at the Hanover-square Rooms—5, Duke-street, Manchester.

CLARABEL'S NEW SONG.
FIVE O'CLOCK in the MORNING.
Published this day. The best of all this Author's compositions.

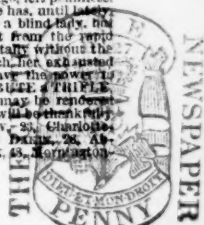
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MEYERBEER'S EXHIBITION MUSIC composed expressly for the Opening Ceremony, is published for pianoforte by BOOSEY and SOSS, Holles-street.

AUBER'S EXHIBITION MARCH, composed expressly for the Opening Ceremony, is published for pianoforte by BOOSEY and SOSS, Holles-street.

AS USEFUL COMPANION.—A young lady, accustomed to sumptuous domestic arrangements, is desirous of a SITUATION in the above capacity. Address "A. Z.," 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

A LADY, who for the last ten years has been afflicted with that terrible disease, cancer, was by the sudden death of her husband, five years ago, left penniless. Notwithstanding her painful sufferings, she has, until lately, held a situation as resident companion to a blind lady, and was obliged to relinquish her appointment from the want of means of procuring those necessities which her exhausted state requires. Benevolent persons who have the power to do good, are earnestly solicited to CONTRIBUTE a TRIFLE to the latter days of this afflicted lady, who may be rendered more comfortable. The smallest donations will be gratefully received by Mrs. VALENTINE BARTHOLOMEW, 25, Charlotte-street, Portland-place, W.; Mr. ALDERMAN DUNN, 25, Abchurch-lane, City; and GEORGE CHRISTIAN, 45, Corporation place, Hampstead-road, N.W.



COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS, &c.

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M.A. (whose son, 12½ years old, lately was first in the Uppingham Scholarship Examination, value 70*l.* a year for five years), will receive TWO PUPILS, between the ages of 8 and 13. He will be glad to make arrangements for Easter or Midsummer. References to the Head Master of Uppingham and other eminent scholars.

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Board and Education, for a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, in music, English History and grammar, geography, writing, and arithmetic. Terms—under twelve years of age, 20 guineas per annum; above twelve, 25 guineas. References to the friends of pupils.

Address Mrs. SHARP, 91, Brunswick-street, Leamington, of whom prospectuses may be obtained.

BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,

AUCHAMORE HOUSE, WEST BAY, DUNOON.

MRS. and the MISSES THOMSON will OPEN their Establishment at Dunoon, on MAY 1st. Resident English and Foreign Governesses.

References—Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., London; Rev. H. Calderwood, Sir James Campbell, W. Campbell, Esq., of Tullichewan, Rev. Dr. Eadie, Rev. A. McLeod, Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, and Rev. Dr. Taylor, Glasgow; D. McLulloch, Esq., Inverary; Professor Crawford, D.D., and Dr. Andrew Thomson, Edinburgh; Rev. Principal Tulloch, D.D., St. Andrews; Rev. H. L. Niven, W. Roberts, Esq., and Rev. R. Waterston, Forfar.

Prospectuses, &c., forwarded on application to the Misses THOMSON, Ladies' Seminary, Forfar.

FREE STUDENTSHIP in the EDIN-

BURGH NEW VETERINARY COLLEGE.—Summer Session, 1862.—Gentlemen entering the New Veterinary College not later than the 7th of May will be entitled to compete for a FREE STUDENTSHIP at the close of the summer session.

For further particulars and prospectus apply to Professor JOHN GAMGIE, New Veterinary College, Edinburgh.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD.**TO PRINTERS' READERS.—WANTED**

a READER for a Weekly Journal in Lancashire. Apply by letter to W. H. Colliery Guardian Office, 219, Strand, W.C.

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Last Annual Report and Accounts may be had.

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The effect of the abatement is thus shown:

Age when Insured.	Sum Insured.	Annual Premium for First Five Years.	Reduced Annual Premium.
20	£1,000	£21 15 10	£10 7 2
30	2,000	33 8 4	25 7 7
40	3,000	101 17 6	48 8 0
50	5,000	228 15 0	108 13 4

If, instead of taking the benefit of a reduced payment, a member chooses to employ the amount of the abatement in a further insurance, he may, without increasing his outlay, take out an additional policy at the end of the first five years of, on an average, more than 45 per cent. on the sum originally insured, and at the end of the second five years of above 50 per cent. more, with further additions afterwards.

The following table presents examples of the amounts to be thus obtained at the existing rate of profits:—

Age when Insured.	Original Amount of Policy.	Amount, with additions, by re-assuring at end of first five years.	Amount with additions, by re-assuring at end of second five years.
20	£1,000	£1,475	£1,700
30	2,000	2,937	3,370
40	3,000	4,372	4,985
50	5,000	7,131	8,023

As a third alternative, a member may have the amount of the abatement converted year by year into a proportionate bonus payable at death.

Insurances effected before the 24th June next will participate in profits in the year 1867.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances are effected at the usual rates.

By order of the Board, RICHARD RAY, Sec.

THE EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY.**APPOINTMENTS OFFERED.**

FULL particulars of the following Appointments Offered are entered on the *Gratuitous Educational Registry*. This Registry may be inspected, or further particulars will be supplied to applicants by letter, without payment of any fee. Address the GRATUITOUS EDUCATIONAL REGISTRY, Critic Office, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. Notice.—Applicants by letter should quote the number of the "Box" in each case, to facilitate reference; and also inclose two stamps for the reply.

CLASSICAL MASTER, Brewood Grammar

School, to assist with the upper classes. Non-resident, with furnished lodgings, &c., and prospect of Title. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5750, 10, Wellington-street, W.C.

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TWO MASTERS, one for classics, mathe-

matics, and French, the other for English, writing, arithmetic, thorough mathematics, and drawing. Salary to be arranged. Address, inclosing two stamps, Box 5740, 10, Wellington-street, Strand, W.C.

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AS DRAWING MASTER in a school or

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" Chap. 58.—The North Side of Grosvenor-square.
" Chap. 59.—A Chapter without any heading at all.
7. Homes of the London Workmen. By Percy Greg.
8. When Green Leaves Come Again: Song. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."
9. Edward Irving.
10. English Poets in Italy: Mrs. Browning's "Last Poem." By A. Wilson.
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CONTENTS:
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3. Turkey—Its State and Prospects.
4. Training of the Clergy.
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TWO ORIGINAL TALES are in course of preparation, one of which was commenced on April 19, entitled, *The Three Ladies of Fuddleborough, and How the Election was Lost and Won.* A Tale of Love and Law.

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THE CRITIC.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE OPENING CEREMONY of the Great Exhibition has, of course, been the great event of the week. The minutiae of what took place are recorded at full length in the newspapers, with that unanimity which the reporters assume whenever any pageant has to be described. Fortunately the day was all that could be desired. A bright July day strayed in advance to the beginning of May. The gloomy predictions of "Paterfamilias," presaging a trapset at the head of a file of daughters along the soft untempered paths of the Cromwell and Exhibition Roads, or (worse still) across the green plots of the Horticultural Gardens, were therefore unfulfilled. The police did wonders, and the Exhibitors (considering the tardiness and delay of the preparations) have worked wonders during the last few days. By working double tides, the front ranks of the Show have been brought into such order that those who do not know the real state of the case and have not visited the back settlements, may be deluded into believing that the Exhibition is really in order. We repeat what we have said before. It cannot be in order for at least a month. Be this as it may, the holiday was thoroughly enjoyed by those who partook of it. There was no crowding, no difficulty of getting into the building. Everybody was in place when the procession moved up the nave, and the whole of the proceedings went upon oiled wheels.

Upon the details of that ceremonial, it is unnecessary that we should dwell. The *coup d'œil* afforded by the large collection of well-dressed ladies, brilliant uniforms, robes, decorations, was as magnificent as such spectacles always are. We may be sure that our fair countrywomen were not behind in the braveries of their fresh spring *toilettes*; and their foreign sisters, who have come to see them, must have been convinced, by ocular demonstration, of the absurd fallacy of that caricature which represents the modern "Anglaise" as a very plain and ill-dressed individual. The LORD MAYOR, Aldermen, Lord-Lieutenants, and gentlemen in court suits, were, perhaps, less picturesque, but certainly not less brilliant, and they served very well to fill in the details of the picture. A procession, an address, a reply, a prayer, and the Duke of CAMBRIDGE declared the Exhibition to be open—a fact which was communicated to the outside world by a firing of cannon. So the great Show of 1862 is now open to the world, or, at least, for the present, to those who can afford to pay one, three or five guineas for the privilege of looking at it.

If anything can redeem the International Exhibition from becoming the great bore of the season, it will be the pictures. Already, in this early summer, the season ticket subscribers have seen enough of the bewildering collection of things invented, goods manufactured, and raw products, to discover that it would ruin the constitution of a horse to attempt to comprehend the industrial features of the vast bazaar. Ten seasons would not suffice to accomplish this in. In despair, then, the heated crowds will turn to the picture galleries. Now, the Commissioners, with all their keen commercial views of making a paying concern, have not hesitated to ignore the claims of artists as entirely as they have those of the exhibitors in general. They have placed the hanging of the pictures in certain hands without allowing either the painters or the proprietors the slightest voice in the matter. In sculpture, they have done a precisely similar thing, accepting and rejecting just those works which certain delegates of their own chose to dictate. Now as to the pictures, we know that a large proportion must be very badly seen, as many will range in a line twenty feet from the floor. We are quite prepared, therefore, for abundance of injustice, and the hanging committee being completely masters of the situation will no doubt remember their friends. The grossest act of deliberate unfairness is already rather notorious, in the behaviour of the Committee in reference to a very reasonable proposal made by the Presidents of the two Water-colour Societies, that they should be allowed to see to the hanging of the water-colour drawings. It was, as we think, most justly considered that a water-colour artist was the proper person to understand how to display these very delicate and easily-injured works of art. As we are informed, the Water-colour Societies have received the snub direct from the official hangers, and we are surprised to learn that on representation to the Commissioners, that august body have not thought fit to interfere. It is with regret that we have to notice this treatment of a class of artists, not only of very high attainments, but to whom we are indebted as a nation for the creation of a speciality in art in which we stand unrivalled. Yet this one pre-eminently English art, the right appreciation of which ought to have led the Commissioners to do all honour to its professors, has actually been made the medium of a slight. The result is, that the water-colour artists are offended, and when the time came for them to swell the pageant of the opening day, the respective Presidents very naturally, and with a self-respect which does them honour, declined to accept the invitation of the Commissioners.

For our own part, considering the usual courtesy extended to those whose services are not altogether condemned by painters and their clients, it has been all along a matter of remark that Mr. REDGRAVE's proceedings have been carried on with closed doors—a policy that does not accord with English notions of fairness and publicity. For

this reason we, like every one else, have been compelled to rely upon glimpses for our information about the hanging of the pictures. But we have seen sufficient to know that in this respect the Exhibition will be inferior to the galleries of the Paris Exhibition, where only three lines of pictures were permitted, and not higher than eight feet. No arrangements for lighting can show pictures to advantage at a height of twenty feet.

A curious example of the uncertainty of human testimony is to be found in the controversy now proceeding respecting Lord STANHOPE's account of the last words of PITT. What the precise words were is, of course, rather a matter of biographic interest than of any value from the historical point of view. The conflict of testimony serves, however, to demonstrate the value of some very "respectable" testimony, and brings us very close to Sir WALTER RALEIGH's conclusion, that it is vain to attempt to write the History of the World when two witnesses of what happened in the next street cannot agree about what took place under their very eyes. A correspondent of the *Times*, using the well-known signature "D. C. L.," sends the following statement in contradiction of Lord STANHOPE's account:

Some years ago I was a guest for about a fortnight of the late General Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. at Ore, near Hastings. He and Lady Elphinstone told me one day that a gentleman was coming to lunch whom I should like to see, and he had said that he should like to meet me. This was, they said, Mr. Dundas, the private secretary and friend of the late Mr. Pitt. Mr. Dundas, accompanied, if I am not mistaken, by Mrs. Dundas, came to lunch, and I had a long and interesting conversation with him about the great deceased. Mr. Dundas showed me his gold watch, one bearing the crest and initials—I think, "W. P."—of Mr. Pitt, who had given it not long before his death to Mr. Dundas. The latter then made this statement to me,—"I was with him when he died, and my arm was round his neck when he expired. He had not long before received the Sacrament; and the last words he uttered were to me, 'Dundas, I die in peace with all mankind, so help me God!' I said to Mr. Dundas, 'That is quite at variance with the generally received account, which attributes to Mr. Pitt the words 'Oh, my country! my poor country!'" "I know it is," said Mr. Dundas; "yet he never uttered those words, nor anything like them. He had been much impressed with some words in the Communion service—'You that are in love and charity with your neighbours, . . . draw near with faith, and take this Holy Sacrament to your comfort'."

Mr. Dundas assured me repeatedly and most solemnly that the words above-mentioned were really the last ever uttered by Mr. Pitt, and that he uttered them with deep fervour, though weakly, from his exhausted condition.

Mr. Dundas is since dead, but surely I cannot be the only person to whom he made so interesting and memorable a communication. No one else was present when this conversation took place but Mr. Dundas, Sir Howard and Lady Elphinstone, and myself.

A few days later, the following appeared:

I was much surprised this day on reading a letter in the *Times*, signed "D. C. L.," professing to give, on authority, a statement of the closing scene of Mr. Pitt's life, very much at variance with the facts recorded by you, which facts I believe to be substantially correct.

I conclude that the Mr. Dundas to whom "D. C. L." refers was the Right Hon. W. Dundas, Lord Registrar of Scotland, and for many years M.P. for the City of Edinburgh.

Mr. Dundas was my uncle and guardian, and I passed many of my early years under his roof, and heard from his lips many interesting anecdotes of Mr. Pitt, with whom he lived on most friendly terms.

Mr. Dundas never was private secretary to the first Lord Melville; he filled the office of Secretary at War during Mr. Pitt's last administration. He often related to me many circumstances connected with Mr. Pitt's death, and expressed his regret that he was not present at his last moments.

Dr. Baillie was the person who first informed my uncle of Mr. Pitt's danger, but before Mr. Pitt himself was acquainted with the fatal tendency of his illness. My uncle saw him more than once, but he was not with him when he died. Mr. Pitt sent for him and the Bishop of Lincoln when he felt himself sinking, but my uncle arrived too late to find him alive.

Mr. Pitt gave his watch to his servant, who handed it over to Mr. Dundas, more than twenty years after Mr. Pitt's death. That watch, a mourning ring, and box containing the hair, were bequeathed to me, and the watch is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. I believe "D. C. L.'s" statement with regard to Mr. Pitt's manner of receiving the Sacrament to be founded in error, for my uncle never mentioned the circumstance to me.—Very truly yours,

R. C. N. HAMILTON.

Of course these statements are perfectly irreconcilable, and the question is, which of the two narrates the exact truth. Very probably neither. "D. C. L." tells his story from memory, and it is, after all, nothing but the statement of an old gentleman with regard to something long since past. But the other statement is made under precisely similar circumstances; for it is also from the recollection of the statement of the same old gentleman. No doubt both, "D. C. L." and Lord STANHOPE's correspondent, testify *bonâ fide*; but the misfortune is that they "agree to differ," and we are as far from knowing what PITT's last words really were as we are from ascertaining the words actually used by CAMBRIDGE when the *Veille Garde* was summoned to surrender.

We willingly give insertion to the reply which Mr. ROBSON, the Secretary of the College of Preceptors, makes to the remarks which we printed last week upon the operation of the Proctorial System of Examination. In his defence of that system, Mr. ROBSON does not seem to meet, in any way, our objections to the system. He attempts to fix upon us the charge of inaccuracy for saying that "any schoolmaster" might apply to have his boys examined, by the fact that only those who are members of the College can do so. Of course, when we wrote "any schoolmaster" we knew perfectly well that it was only members of the College who could set in motion its machinery. This, however, is a trifling matter. Mr. ROBSON argues that because "nine out of ten proctors are beneficed clergymen," it

is impossible that they should be at the beck of the schoolmasters. The regulation, as we understand it (and Mr. Ronson's account confirms our impression), is that any gentleman residing in the neighbourhood may be appointed proctor, subject only to the approval of the Dean of the College, who may or may not know anything about the nominee. Mr. Ronson says: "Except on the assumption of an all but incredible breach of trust on the part of the proctors, such an occurrence as 'the master or masters being allowed to aid in the work' of their pupils is utterly impossible." This is all very well for the public eye; but to those who know that men are but fallible, and even schoolmasters are not insensible to the advantages of a good examination, well managed, we should prefer a system more likely to secure a perfectly reliable result than that with which Mr. Ronson professes to be so violently enamoured. Meantime, we are very glad to gather from the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Ronson's letter, that although the Council has perfect confidence in this system, they are seriously thinking of giving it up. We warmly recommend them to persevere in that excellent idea.

SIR.—In the last number of the CRITIC there is a paragraph relating to the examination of the pupils of country schools by this college, which contains several statements likely to mislead your readers; and I am sure, therefore, that you will allow me to rectify them.

The "proctorial" examination is described as "a novel mode of examination lately instituted;" as "a new species of examination;" as "a new method." This is altogether erroneous. The existing regulations on this point have been in force for upwards of three years; and until very recently no complaint has been heard upon the subject. I may add that the General Medical Council, and the Council of the College of Surgeons were fully cognisant of these regulations when they recognised the first-class certificates of the college.

The actual working, also, of the "proctorial" system is misrepresented in the following passage: "Any schoolmaster who desires that his boys may be examined by the college is authorised to apply to the secretary, in London. Sealed examinations are forwarded to the applicant, who is further authorised to call in as proctor any friend or acquaintance residing in the neighbourhood." In the first place, no schoolmaster can have his pupils examined unless he is a member of the college. Secondly, the examination papers are never forwarded to the "applicant," but invariably to the proctor, who must be nominated a month before the commencement of the examination, for the approval of the Dean of the college, who has an absolute veto on any such nomination; and this veto has been exercised on several occasions. When I state that, as a general rule, nine out of ten proctors are benefited clergymen, and that they received their instructions directly from the college, it will be seen how little foundation there is for considering them as "at the beck and call" of the schoolmasters. Except on the assumption of an all but incredible breach of trust on the part of the proctors, such an occurrence as "the master or masters being allowed to aid in the work" of their pupils is utterly impossible; since the instructions forwarded both to the proctors and to the schoolmasters provide that the former are to have the exclusive charge of the pupils under examination, neither the schoolmaster nor any of his assistants being allowed to be present in the room. The proctors collect the answers of the candidates, and make up and despatch to me, at the close of each day, the parcels containing them, for distribution among the examiners. In short, the proctorial examination is intended to be conducted in every respect in precisely the same way as that of the candidates examined in London; the questions set, the days and hours appointed for the several subjects, the time allowed for answering each paper, and all other particulars, being identical in the two cases. The actual results of the examinations are convincing proofs that if any deviations from strict fairness, and from the faithful observance of the regulations, have occurred in schools conducted on the proctorial plan, they have been extremely rare and altogether exceptional. For the last three years the average per centage of successful candidates examined in London has been about fifty-seven or fifty-eight; that of the pupils examined proctorially about sixty or sixty-one; and the slight difference in favour of the latter is satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that they are in their accustomed rooms during the examination, and are not exposed to the risk of mental excitement and distraction by being brought in contact with large numbers of strangers; besides which, there is no doubt that greater influence may be, and is, exerted upon them than can be brought to bear upon the London candidates, to keep them at work upon each paper during the whole of the time allowed for answering it. But although the council has seen no reason to doubt the general reliability of the existing proctorial plan, yet feeling that the mode hitherto adopted of nominating the proctors may possibly excite suspicion in the minds of those who are not conversant with the practical working of the system, it has lately had under consideration the best means of obviating the apprehensions

that have recently been expressed on the subject; and I have no doubt that a plan will shortly be devised which, without adding materially to the expense of the examinations—a point of far greater importance than is generally supposed—will satisfy every candid and impartial person that all the examinations of the college are as deserving of public confidence and recognition as those of any other examining body in the kingdom.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

JOHN ROBSON, Secretary.

College of Preceptors, 42, Queen's-square, W.C., May 1, 1862.

The Council of the Royal Society of Literature, having had before them a proposal from N. E. S. A. HAMILTON, Esq., M.R.S.L., to edit for the Society a MS. containing a royal inquisition of lands in Cambridgeshire, temp. WILLIAM I., preserved in the British Museum (Cottonian Collection, Tiberius. A. vi.), have called the attention of members of the Society and that of the public to this proposal by prospectus before us. It is believed that this document is one of the most valuable of the contributions to English historical literature which have for many years been offered to the world, not only on account of its antiquity, but from its direct connection with the most important of English archaeological records, the Exchequer Domesday Book. On a comparison of the MS. with Domesday Book, as well as from internal evidence, it appears that this Cambridgeshire inquisition is the original return of the jurors for that county, made by command of the Conqueror, and that from it the entries in Domesday Book have been compiled. From Domesday Book, however, it differs in a variety of respects, and these differences are not the least among its claims to notice. For example, in this inquisition the entries are made simply with reference to the hundreds, instead of being arranged under the names of the tenants, as in the case of Domesday Book; while many details concerning the holdings of the lands are to be found in it, as well as names of persons and places which are omitted from the Exchequer Domesday. The MS. in which this important document is preserved (Tiberius. A. vi.) is a fine specimen of the calligraphy of the early part of the twelfth century, the handiwork, doubtless, of a monk of Ely. The same volume contains also, and in the same handwriting, the "Inquisitio Eliensis," which has been already published in the Additamenta to the Exchequer Domesday. It has been thought advisable, with a view to preserving the entirety of the manuscript, to reprint this portion in its original position, with collations from two early copies preserved in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. The whole MS. will be printed *verbatim et literatim*, with the original abbreviations, after the model of the Exchequer Domesday; on the opposite leaf a transcript *in extenso*, page by page, will be added, so as to make the work more accessible to the general reader. It is estimated that the volume will comprise about 450 pages, octavo, of the same size as the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature," and will contain, besides, one or more pages in facsimile from the original manuscript. A specimen is given in the prospectus to explain the principle on which this publication is conducted.

In our estimation, Mr. COSTA's explanation makes his treatment of Dr. BENNETT worse instead of better. He says: "When I was first consulted on the subject of the musical arrangements, early in July last, I made it a distinct condition of my services being available, that I should not be expected to conduct any work of Dr. BENNETT if he should be invited to furnish one for performance on the occasion." That Mr. COSTA should have presumed to attempt to dictate such a condition will surprise no one who understands his former conduct towards Mr. SURMAN and Mr. LUMLEY; but that the Commissioners did not at once reject it with all the indignation and scorn which it merited, and hand over the *bâton* of office to some one who better understood what was due to a musician of Dr. BENNETT's merit, seems almost incredible. To their shame, however, be it said, it is admitted that they assented to Mr. COSTA's insolent proposition. Let the glory of it be divided between them.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

VICTOR HUGO'S NEW WORK.

Les Misérables. Par VICTOR HUGO. Première Partie—*Fantine*. Bruxelles, 2 vols. pp. 405-443.

WE HAVE LITTLE DOUBT that if the opinions of the majority of thinking Frenchmen could be collected, as to the person to whom they would assign the position of their greatest countryman now alive, it would be given to Victor Hugo. He is indeed an intellectual giant, and his qualities are at the same time so vast and so various that we are in danger of losing sight of his greatness by appreciating that which is after all but a part of his genius. He is a true poet, in the highest and best sense of the word, and he is at the same time a profound thinker (we will not lower him by calling him a metaphysician), a far-sighted investigator into the great problems which human life presents to us for solution. His is the fancy that can soar into those bright regions where creative fancy dwells, and his the powerful, solid understanding that can probe those dark and sullen mines in which the foundations of society lie buried. In his former works, we have only been permitted to regard him in

the one capacity or in the other,—either as the poet or as the reasoner: in the volumes now before us he presents himself in both. It is, therefore, incomparably his greatest work. It is the crowning work of his genius. We do not know, and it is impossible to surmise, what will be its ultimate extent; but it is not difficult to predict that, when it is accomplished, Victor Hugo will lay down the pen for ever, with that feeling of satisfaction which a great teacher can only experience when he has perfected his appointed work.

In surveying a work like this—a work with a great intention worked out in many ways, a great lesson illustrated with infinite variety—two courses are open to the reviewer—either to take a broad view of the entire field opened to his gaze, or to select and critically analyse a part. We shall endeavour to take the former course. The intention of Victor Hugo, then, in the work before us, as it appears to us, is to prove that outside of that misery which is inseparable from the condition of humanity, there is a misery which man himself has created by maladministration of law, and by false ideas which are defended upon the pretence that they are necessary to the well-being of society. It is, in fact, society itself that makes the miserable, and

the miserable makes the criminal, and, when the criminal is made, society revenges itself for its own fault upon its own creature, and arrogates to itself the functions of the Deity by plunging that creature into the tortures and damnation of a terrestrial hell:

So long as there exists, through laws and manners, a social damnation creating artificial hells in the midst of full-blown civilisation, and complicating, by human fatality, a destiny which is divine; so long as the three problems of life, the degradation of Man by proletarianism,* the downfall of Woman by hunger, and the starvation of the Child by the night, are unsolved; so long as in certain regions social asphyxia is possible; in other words, and from a more extended point of view, so long as ignorance and misery are upon the earth, books like this cannot be without their use.

This is Victor Hugo's own preface. No words can better describe the scope and purpose of his work.

The section before us is called "Fantine." Fantine is the name of a young girl who falls by a common fault. She loves, and is deceived. Strives to conceal her fault, and to maintain herself by labour. Is discovered by persons who think they are serving virtue by driving her back into vice. The doors of respectability and honest labour are closed against her, and hunger drives her into deeper depths of crime than ever she had sunk to before. From these she is rescued only to die in peace, by a man who has had more misery to endure than even this poor crushed woman.

Upon the story of this man the whole edifice is constructed. He is a convict, by name Jean Valjean, and has passed nineteen years of social damnation in the hulks at Toulon. His first crime was stealing a loaf of bread from a baker's shop. Himself, his sister, and her seven children, were hungry. "The winter was severe. Jean was out of work. The family had no bread. Literally no bread. There were seven children." So Jean very wrongly helps himself to the bread of Maubert Isabeau, baker at Faverolles, and is found guilty of "theft with breaking into an inhabited house during the night." The tribunal condemns him to five years at the galleys. His lot there is described with painful minuteness.

On the 22nd of April 1796, was viewed in the streets of Paris the victory of Montenotte, won by the general commanding the army of Italy, whom the message of the Directory to the Five Hundred, dated 2nd Floreal, Year IV., calls Buona-Parte; on that same a great chain was forged at the Bicêtre prison. Jean Valjean was part of that chain. An old gaoler of the prison, now nearly ninety years of age, still remembers perfectly well the unhappy wretch who was fastened to the extremity of the fourth rank in the northern angle of the courtyard. He was sitting on the ground, like the rest. He did not seem to understand his situation, except that it was very horrible. It may be that he distinguished, through the vague ideas of a man who was ignorant of everything, a perception that there was something excessive in it. While they fastened with great strokes of the hammer the bolt which locked the collar behind his head, he wept, his tears choked him and prevented him from speaking. He would say from time to time no more than this—"I was a field hand at Faverolles." Then, sighing, he raised his right hand and lowered it gradually seven times, as if it rested successively on seven heads of unequal height, and by this gesture they divined that the thing he had done had been to clothe and nourish seven poor children. He departed for Toulon, and arrived there on a cart, after a journey of twenty-seven days with the chain on his neck. At Toulon they put on him the red jacket. All traces of what had been his life were effaced, even to his name: he was no longer Jean Valjean, but Number 24601. What became of the sister? What of the seven children? Who should care for that? What becomes of the handful of leaves which belonged to the young tree cut down at its root?

After he had been in the hulks four years, Jean Valjean (none the better for his education in that terrible *inferno*) escaped. He was retaken, and condemned to three years' augmentation of his punishment. Again he tried to escape, and was sentenced to an aggravation of five years. Another attempt added three more years to his misery; and another and last attempt added three more. Total, nineteen years. "Jean Valjean entered the hulks weeping and trembling; he left them impassable. He entered them like a man abandoned to despair; he walked forth sombre. What change had taken place in that mind?"

On leaving Toulon, Jean Valjean started on foot to reach Pontarlier. After three days' walking he arrived at the town of D—. His appearance was not much in his favour, for the nineteen years of life in the galleys had left their mark. The passers-by, and those who saw him from the windows, were not prompted by anything very attractive in his appearance to offer him their hospitality. On entering the town he had to exhibit his *yellow passport* at the mayor's office. This is part of the law. When the galley-slave has suffered his full period of punishment, he still is under the *surveillance* of the police, and must bear about his neck, if not the iron chain, the badge of the mangy dog. Jean Valjean enters an inn and asks for food and lodging. The host likes him not, and sends to make inquiries at the mayor's office. When he has received the answer he shows Jean Valjean the door. At another tavern he is refused food and shelter. This is not because he has no money; for he has about him a sum of a hundred and nine francs and fifteen sous, the product of nineteen years hard labour in the hulks. No door will open to him. A peasant over whose humble threshold he sets his foot takes down his gun to him. There seems nothing for him but the streets, and even these are cold and inhospitable; but just as he is attempting to get a little rest out of the stones a good woman directs him to the door of Monseigneur Myriel, the Bishop of D—, a priest who is known to all the people round as Monseigneur Bienvenu.

* An English word is wanted to explain what is meant by the *proletarii* of the Romans, and the *proletaires* of the French. The *proletarii* were persons whose property did not exceed a fixed sum. It was a system of estimating a man by what he had, and not by what he was. According to its operation, Socrates was beneath Hellogabalus. M. Hugo is of opinion that it is not yet extinct.

The portrait which Victor Hugo has drawn of Bishop Myriel is the most admirable picture of a Christian priest to be met with in the whole range of literature. It is in itself a triumphant and unanswerable refutation of the calumny that the opinions of the author on social matters tend to irreligion. The character of Bishop Myriel shows, better than all the arguments in the world could show, that what Victor Hugo opposes is not religion, but those false and selfish men who use that sacred word as a cloak for their own mean purposes. The man who could describe Bishop Myriel can be no other than a Christian in the best and truest sense of the word. Victor Hugo has filled a hundred and sixty-five pages with that description, and as there is not a redundant word, we can do no more than give as an illustration of this noble nature his reception of Jean Valjean.

The door opened. It opened suddenly, wide open, as if some one had pushed it with force and resolution. A man entered. It was he whom we know of; the traveller whom we saw just now wandering in search of a lodging. He advanced a step into the room and stopped short, leaving the door open behind him. He had his bag on his shoulder, his stick in his hand, a rough, bold, fatigued, and violent expression in the eyes. The light of the fire lighted him up, and he was hideous—an ill-omened apparition. Mme. Magloire had not even the strength to cry out; she trembled, and remained silent. Mlle. Baptistine turned, saw the man who had entered, and half rose from her seat in alarm; then turning her head slowly round again, she looked at her brother, and her face became calm and serene. The Bishop fixed a tranquil eye upon the man. As he opened his mouth, doubtless to ask the new comer what he wanted, the man leant his two hands upon his stick, gazed alternately at the old man and the women, and, without waiting further question, said: "See here. My name is Jean Valjean. I am a galley slave. I have passed nineteen years as a convict. I was set at liberty four days ago, and am on my way to Pontarlier, which is my destination. Three days I have walked from Toulon, and to-day I have covered twelve leagues on foot. This evening, when I arrived in this place, I went into an inn, but they sent me away on account of my yellow passport, which I had shown at the mayor's office. I entered another tavern, and they said to me 'Get out!' The same everywhere. No one will have anything to do with me. I have been to the prison; but the jailer will not open to me. I have been in a dog-kennel, and the dog has bitten me, and turned me out, just as if he had been a man. You would have thought he knew what I was. I went out in the fields to sleep in the moonlight; but there was no moonlight. I thought it was going to rain, and that God alone could prevent it from raining, so I have come back into the town to find the shelter of a doorway. In the square outside I was lying on a stone, when a good woman showed me this house, and said 'Knock there.' I knocked. What is the house? Is it an inn? I have money; my savings. A hundred and nine francs, fifteen sous, which I earned in the galleys by my work in nineteen years. I will pay you. What is it to me? I have money. I am very tired; twelve leagues on foot, and I am very hungry. May I stay?"

"Madame Magloire," said the Bishop, "you will place another cover." The man advanced three steps towards the lamp which was on the table. "See here," said he, as if he had not been interpreted rightly; "I don't want that. I am a galley slave. Do you understand? A convict. I come from the hulks." He drew from his pocket a large sheet of yellow paper and unfolded it. "This is my passport. You see it is yellow. That is enough to drive me out wherever I show myself. Will you read it? I can read. I learnt to do so at the hulks. There is a school for those who like it. See what they have put on my passport. 'Jean Valjean, a liberated convict, native of—no matter—' has been nineteen years at the hulks. Five years for theft, with breaking in; fourteen years for attempting escape four times. This man is very dangerous.' There; everybody spurns me. Will you receive me? Is this an inn? Will you give me food and lodging? Have you a stable where I can lie down?"

"Madame Magloire," said the Bishop, "you will put clean sheets on the bed in the alcove." The obedience of these women has been already alluded to; Madame Magloire went out to attend to his orders. The Bishop turned towards the man. "Be seated, Sir, and warm yourself. We shall sup immediately, and your bed will be made while you are at supper." This time the man understood what was meant. The expression of his face, until then hard and gloomy, manifested astonishment, doubt, joy, and was most extraordinary. He stammered like a man out of his senses: "What, is it true? You will let me stay? You do not drive me out? A convict! You call me Sir?"

Is this hard nature melted and changed all at once by its contact with the benevolence of the priest? That would have been the fault of a writer inferior to Victor Hugo. He knows human nature better. Nineteen years of suffering in the galleys are not effaced by a kind word, a warm fire, a sober supper, and a bed. Jean Valjean has (to quote Victor Hugo's phrase) judged society in return, and has "condemned it to his hatred." The wonderful mansuetude of Bishop Myriel startles him, but the judgment is by no means reversed. He rises in the night and robs the hospitable Bishop.

Nature sometimes mingles her efforts and her manifestations with our actions with a kind of solemn and intelligent fitness, as if she wished to make us reflect. For more than half an hour a great cloud had covered the sky; but at the moment when Jean Valjean stood opposite the bed this cloud opened, as if on purpose, and a ray of light, passing through the long window, suddenly lit up the pale countenance of the bishop. He slept peacefully. He was clothed almost from head to foot, on account of those cold nights of the Lower Alps, in a garment of brown wool, which covered his arms to the wrists. His head lay upon the pillow in the unstudied attitude of repose, and there was hanging from the bed, adorned with the pastoral ring, that hand from which so many good works and pious actions had fallen. His face was illuminated with a vague expression of satisfaction, of hope, and of happiness. It was more than a smile, and was almost a radiation. There was on his brow the indescribable reflection of a light that was invisible. The souls of the just during sleep gaze upon a mysterious heaven, and a reflection of that heaven was upon the bishop. At the same time there was a luminous transparency, for that heaven was within him. It was his conscience.

At the moment when the ray of the moon added itself, so to speak, to this interior brightness, the sleeping bishop seemed as if he were in a glory. Nevertheless it was softened and veiled by an ineffable twilight. That moon in the sky; nature asleep; the stilled garden; the house so peaceful; the hour; the silence—added something solemn and indescribable to the venerable repose of that man, and enveloped with a sort of majestic and serene *nimbus* those white hairs, those closed eyes, that face so full of hope and confidence, that old man's head and infantine sleep. There was almost a divinity in this man so unconsciously noble.

Jean Valjean stood in the shadow, his bar of iron in his hand, upright, immovable, afraid of the radiant old man. He had never seen the like before. That confidence terrified him. The moral world has no greater spectacle than this; an unquiet, troubled conscience, standing on the borders of a bad action and contemplating the sleep of the just. That sleep, in its isolation, and in the vicinity of such as he, had something sublime in it which he felt vaguely, but imperiously. None could have told what passed within him, not even himself. To understand it we must imagine the greatest violence in the presence of the profoundest peace. Nothing certain could be distinguished even in his face. It was a kind of wild astonishment. He looked on; but that was all. What did he think about? It was impossible to say. The only thing evident was that he was moved and startled. But what was the nature of that emotion?

His eye never left the old man. The only thing that was evident from his attitude and countenance was a strange indecision. One would have said that he hovered between two abysses; one leading to salvation and the other to destruction. He seemed ready to break that head or kiss that hand. After some moments, his left hand was slowly raised to his brow, and he removed his cap; then his arm was lowered again, and Jean Valjean resumed his contemplation, his cap in his left hand, his hair bristling on his savage head. The Bishop continued to slumber on in peace beneath that terrible look. The reflection of the moon rendered confusedly visible above the mantel-piece the crucifix, which seemed to open its arms to both, with a blessing for the one and a pardon for the other.

Suddenly Jean Valjean replaced his cap upon his head and strode rapidly forward the length of the bed without looking at the Bishop. He raised the bar of iron as if to force the lock. The key was in it. He opened it. The first thing he saw was the basket of silver plate. He seized it; crossed the room with great strides, without precaution, and without caring for the noise; reached the door, re-entered the little oratory, opened the window, seized his stick, stepped out, put the plate into his bag, threw away the basket, crossed the garden, leapt over the wall like a tiger, and fled.

The next morning he is brought back to the Bishop between two gendarmes:

The door opened, and a strange group appeared on the threshold. Three men holding a fourth by the collar. The three men were gendarmes; the other was Jean Valjean. A brigadier of gendarmerie, who seemed to conduct the party, was near the door. He entered and advanced towards the bishop, making a military salute. "Monseigneur," he said—

Hearing this, Jean Valjean, who seemed sullen and overcome, raised his head with an air of stupefaction. "Monseigneur," he murmured. "Then he is not the curé." "Silence," said a gendarme, "it is monseigneur, the bishop."

Meanwhile Monseigneur Bienvenu had approached him as rapidly as his great age would allow him. "Ah!" said he, "you are here again. I am glad to see you. But, how is this? I gave you the candlesticks as well; they are of silver like the rest, and you may get two hundred francs for them easily. Why did you not take them with your spoons and forks?" Jean Valjean opened his eyes and regarded the venerable bishop with an expression which no human tongue can describe.

"Monseigneur," said the brigadier of gendarmes, "then what this man said is true? We met him. He was going as one who flees, and we stopped him to see. He had this plate." . . . "And he told you," interrupted the Bishop, "that it had been given to him by a good, old priest, at whose house he had slept? I see how it happened. And you have brought him back here? It is a mistake."

"If so," replied the brigadier, "we can let him go." "Doubtless," answered the Bishop. The gendarmes let go their hold of Jean Valjean, who fell back. "Is it true that I am let go?" he asked with an almost inarticulate voice, and as if he spoke in his sleep. "Yes, you are. Don't you understand?" and a gendarme. "My friend," said the Bishop, "before you go, here are your candlesticks. Take them." He went to the mantel-piece, took the two silver candlesticks, and brought them to Jean Valjean. The two women looked on without a word, without a gesture, without a look that could disturb the Bishop. Jean Valjean trembled all over. He took the candlesticks mechanically, and with a wandering air. "And now," said the Bishop, "go in peace. But if you come back, my friend, there is no need to come by way of the garden. You can always go in and out by the street door. It is fastened by nothing but a latch, day and night," and then, turning to the gendarmes, he added, "Gentlemen, you may retire." The gendarmes left the place.

Jean Valjean looked as if he were about to faint. The Bishop approached him and said, in a low voice—"Do not forget, never forget that you have promised me to employ this money in becoming an honest man." Jean Valjean had no recollection of having promised anything and remained silent. The Bishop had emphasised these words, and added solemnly: "Jean Valjean, my brother, you belong no more to the Evil, but to the Good. It is your soul that I purchase. I withdraw it from black thoughts and your soul from perdition, and I give it to God."

Eight years afterwards we find Jean Valjean under the name of M. Madeleine—a respectable, nay, a venerated inhabitant of the town of M— on the M—. He has succeeded in concealing his identity and in changing his character with his name. By means of a simple invention, he has brought a great and profitable manufacture to the town, and gives employment to numbers of poor workpeople. He does good wherever he can. The fame of him and his good works has spread abroad. Honours are offered to him which he declines. At last, he is so moved by the taunt that he is avoiding his duty, that he consents to yield to the universal wish by becoming the mayor of the town. While he holds this office and is in the full enjoyment of the reputation which his good works have brought him the cloud bursts. A police officer who knew him in the hulks recognises him and denounces him. The good Bishop is dead and the police still suspect Jean Valjean of the robbery of the plate. There is, moreover, a little matter of a crown piece, which, in the time of his trouble and the disorder of mind which his adventure with the Bishop had thrown him into, he had taken from a little Savoyard. At any rate, for M. Madeleine to be identical with Jean Valjean, the convict, was social destruction to the former. There is, however, a door of escape open. Another man, accused of a petty offence, has been recognised as the veritable Jean Valjean. It is a case of mistaken identity. In spite of his denials, the police officer who had at first recognised M. Madeleine is puzzled, and three convicts from Toulon persist in recognising Jean Valjean in

the innocent man. M. Madeleine has only to hold his peace to be safe; but where, then, would be the lesson which he had been eight years learning? Where would be the faith he owed to the good Bishop, who had said, "I withdraw your soul from perdition and give it to God"? M. Madeleine knows that if he purchases his own safety by silence he will consign the unhappy wretch who is mistaken for him to the dreadful fate which he has himself suffered. He knows that an offence, light in itself, will consign the relapsed convict to the galleys. He accepts the sacrifice and denounces himself. The struggles with himself under the temptation to be silent are told with wonderful reality. We feel their truth at every word. We can but give the scene in the Court of Assize at Arras, where the real Jean Valjean reveals himself. All the witnesses have sworn that the unfortunate accused is identical with the convict.

At this moment there was a movement by the side of the President, and a voice was heard calling out: "Brevet, Chenildieu, Cocheville! look this way." All who heard that voice felt a shiver, it was so lamentable and terrible. Every eye turned towards the point from whence it came. A man passed among the privileged spectators, who were seated behind the Court had risen, passed through the wicket in the barrier which separated the tribunal from the bar, and was standing in the middle of the hall. The President, the Advocate-General, M. Bamatabois, twenty persons, recognised him, and cried out at once: "Monsieur Madeleine."

It was indeed he. The registrar's lamp lit up his face. He held his hat in his hand; there was no disorder in his clothing; his coat was buttoned up carefully. He was very pale and trembled a little. His locks, gray when he arrived at Arras, were now quite white. They had whitened in the hour he had been there. Every head was raised in the attitude of attention. The sensation was indescribable. Among the audience there was a moment of hesitation. The voice was so poignant, and the man who stood there was so calm, that at first no one understood it. They asked who had called out; for they could not believe that that terrible cry came from that tranquil man.

This incertitude lasted only a few moments. Before even the President, or the Advocate-General could speak a word—before the gendarmes or ushers could make a movement, the man whom every one called M. Madeleine, advanced towards the witnesses Cocheville, Brevet, and Chenildieu, and said, "Do you not know me?" All three were silent, and signified by a shake of the head that they knew him not. Cocheville nervously made a military salute. M. Madeleine turned towards the jury and the Court, and said with a gentle voice: "Gentlemen of the jury, release the accused. Monsieur le President, order me to be arrested. The man whom you seek is not he, but I. I am Jean Valjean."

Not a mouth opened. To the first movement of astonishment succeeded the silence of the tomb. Every one in the hall experienced that feeling of religious dread which seizes a crowd when something great happens. But the countenance of the President wore an aspect of sympathy and sorrow. He exchanged a rapid glance with the Advocate-General, and a few words in a low tone with the assistant councillors; and then, addressing the public, he said, "Is there a physician present?"

The Advocate-General rose and said: "Gentlemen of the jury, the strange and unexpected incident which has disturbed the court inspires us, as well as yourselves, with a feeling to which there is no need to give expression. You all know, at least by reputation, the honourable M. Madeleine, the Mayor of M— on the M—. If there be a physician among the audience, we join Monsieur le President in begging him to be kind enough to render his assistance to Monsieur Madeleine by reconducting him home."

M. Madeleine did not allow the Advocate-General to finish. He interrupted him with a voice full of kindness and authority. He pronounced these words; here they are literally, such as they were written immediately after the scene by one who witnessed it, and as they still resound in the ears of those who heard them nearly forty years ago: "I thank you, Mr. Advocate-General, but I am not mad. You will see. You were on the point of committing a great mistake. Let that man go. I am accomplishing a duty. It is I who am that unhappy convict. I alone see clearly here, and I tell you the truth. What I do at this moment, God, who is above us all, sees it, and that is enough. You can take me, for I am here. Nevertheless, I did my best. I have concealed myself under another name; I have become rich; I am a mayor; I wished to rejoin the society of honest men. It seems that may not be. There are many things which I cannot say now. I am not going to relate the story of my life: one day it will be known. I robbed the bishop, it is true. I robbed Petit-Gervais, that also is true. They were right who told you that Jean Valjean was an unfortunate and very wicked wretch. Perhaps all the fault of that is not his. Oh! my Lords, a man so debased as I, has no remonstrance for Providence, nor advice to give to society; but the infamy from which I have endeavoured to escape is a harmful thing. The galleys make the galley-slave. Think of that, if you please. Before I saw the hulks I was a poor peasant, of small intelligence, a kind of idiot. The hulks changed me. I was stupid, and I became wicked. I was a log, and I became a fire-brand. And then indulgence and kindness saved me, just as severity had destroyed me. But I ask your pardon. You cannot understand what I say." Words cannot render the melancholy and sombre benevolence of the accent which accompanied these words. He turned towards the three convicts: "Well, I recognise you, Brevet! Do you remember—?" (he hesitated a moment) "Do you remember those knitted check braces which you had at the hulks?" Brevet started with surprise, and looked at him from head to foot with a terrified air. "Chenildieu, you call yourself *Je-nie-Dieu*, your right shoulder is burnt deeply, because you lay down one day on a lighted brazier to burn out the words T. F. P., which may be seen there for all that. Answer me, is that true?" "It is true," replied Chenildieu. He addressed Cocheville: "Cocheville, you have in the hollow of your left arm a date in blue letters, tattooed with burnt powder. The date is that of the disembarkation of the Emperor at Cannes, the 1st of March 1815. Turn up your sleeve." Cocheville turned up his sleeve, and every eye around was directed towards his naked arm. A gendarme drew forward a lamp. The date was there.

The unhappy man turned towards the audience and the judges with a smile on his face, which wrings the hearts of those who saw it to this day when they think of it. It was the smile of triumph; but it was also the smile of despair. "You see," said he "that I am Jean Valjean."

There were no longer in that place either judges, accusers, or gendarmes; there was nothing but fixed eyes and moved hearts. No one remembered the part he was there to perform. The Advocate-General forgot that he was there to accuse, the President that it was his function to preside, the counsel for the defence that it was their business to defend. It was a remarkable fact that no question was asked, and there was no interference of authority. The peculiarity of all sublime spectacles is that they seize every soul and make every spectator a witness. Perhaps there was no one who could explain what he felt; doubtless,

no one said to himself that he saw a great light shining; but every one felt within himself that he was dazzled. It was evident that they had Jean Valjean before them. That shone forth. The appearance of the man was sufficient to fill with light that which but a moment previous was obscure. Without any need of further explanation, all that crowd, as by a sort of electrical revelation, understood immediately and at a glance that simple and magnificent story of a man who sacrificed himself that another might not suffer in his stead. The details, the hesitations, the little possible resistances were all lost in that vast luminous fact. It was an impression which passed away quickly; but, for the moment, it was irresistible.

We make no apology for the length of these extracts. Our only fear is that the insurmountable difficulties of exact translation of style seriously damage Victor Hugo's noble language. We have chosen these from a multitude of scenes equally fine, described with similar delicacy and grandeur. The scene of Jean Valjean's arrest by the policeman Javert is, if possible, even finer than this last. The scene where Monseigneur Myriel attends the death of an ancient member of the Revolutionary Convention, long proscribed by society, rises even to a higher pitch of sublimity. Perhaps M. Myriel remembered that one of our own bishops, a man more nearly resembling M. Myriel himself than any we can think of, Bishop Wilson, of Sodor and Man, received a testimony to his great reputation for benevolence from that very Government to which "the Conventional G—" belonged. When the Directory heard that Bishop Wilson was in the Isle of Man, they directed the commanders of their fleet to abstain from molesting the island.

It will be perceived what the object of this book is. It is, in short, to present the imperfection of human law, and to contrast the operations of that erring but merciless code with the sublime mercies of the Divine judgments of the Infallible. M. Myriel is the incarnation of Christianity; yet none will say that his character, almost perfect as it is, is in any respect an impossible one. The incarnation of human law is the police inspector Javert.

Javert was born in a prison of a fortune-teller, whose husband was at the gallies. As he grew up, he thought that he was out of the pale of society and despaired of ever re-entering it. He observed that society irrevocably excludes two classes of men, those who attack it, and those who guard it. His only choice was between those two classes. At the same time, he recognised in himself a kind of hardness, regularity and honesty, mixed with an inexpressible hatred of the race of vagabonds to whom he belonged by birth. He entered the police and was successful. At forty years of age he was an inspector.

We shall confine ourselves to giving one *trait* of this pendant to the character of M. Myriel. We find it in his speech to M. Madeleine, when he denounced himself for having (as he then thought) falsely accused the Mayor of being one and the same man with the convict:

I have often been severe to others, and it was just. I did well. If I were not now severe towards myself all the justice I have done would become unjust. Ought I to spare myself more than I spared others? No. What, am I only to chastise others and not myself? I should be a wretch. Those who say, "That rascal Javert!" would be right. Mr. Mayor, I don't want to be treated with kindness. Your kindness has made me too angry, when you have shown it to others, for me to wish any of it for myself. The kindness which consists in taking the part of a common wench against a respectable citizen, of a police agent against the mayor, of one who is down against one who is up, I call that a bad kindness. It is that sort of kindness which disorganises society. Why, it's easy enough to be kind; the difficulty is to be just. See here! If you had been what I thought you were, I shouldn't have been kind to you. You would have seen that, Mr. Mayor, I ought to treat myself as I should treat another. When I took up rogues, and was hard upon rascals, I have often said to myself: "Take care, my friend; if ever I catch you in a fault, you'll see."

In the first volume of "Les Misérables" is a magnificent allegory, wherein the man who has committed a single fault that brings him under the pain of the criminal law, is compared to one who falls overboard from a ship. We cannot do better than close this notice with a brief extract from it:

A man overboard!

What matter! The ship cannot stop. The wind is fresh, and the dark ship has a voyage which *must* be performed. It goes on.

The man disappears and appears again; he is engulfed and reappears on the surface; he cries out, and stretches forth his arms, but no one hears him. The ship, trembling under the blast, is in full sail. The sailors and the passengers cannot even see the man overboard. His poor head is but a point in the enormity of the waves.

He utters despairing cries to the heavens. What a spectre seems the sail which goes away from him. He looks at it, looks at it, with a frenzied eye. It goes on, pales, grows smaller. Just now he was part of the crew, and came and went on the deck like the others. He had his part of the air and of the sun; he was a living man. And now—what has taken place?—he has slipped, fallen, and all is over.

He is in the monstrous water. Nothing but flight and falling away are under his feet. The waves torn and tattered by the wind surround him hideously; the rollings of the abyss bear him; rags of water flutter around his head; a crowd of waves spit on him; confused openings half devour him. Each time he sinks he sees precipices full of night; frightful and unknown vegetations seize him, entangle his feet, and draw him towards them. He feels that he is becoming an abyss; that he is part of the foam. The waves throw themselves on each other. He drinks bitterness. The cowardly Ocean is eager to drown him. The Enormity plays with his agony. It seems to him that all that water is Hatred.

O implacable march of human Society, how many men and souls are lost as you advance! Thou Sea into which all fall whom the Law lets fall! Disappearance without help! Moral death!

That Sea is the inexorable social night into which Penalty casts its damned. That Sea is the immense Misery. The Soul floating in that gulf may become a corpse. Who shall resuscitate it?

THE ASTRONOMY OF THE ANCIENTS.

Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients. By the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS. London: Parker and Son. 8vo. pp. 527.

IT HAS RARELY BEEN OUR GOOD FORTUNE to take up a volume so full of learned research as the one before us, and so completely exhaustive of all that can be said on its subject, at least within a limited space. The wonder is how it could ever have been accomplished. Had Sir Cornewall Lewis been a professed student, and nothing else, he could scarcely have produced a book more wide in its range, or more concise and compact in its scholarship and references to authorities. And yet we know that he has been one of the busiest men of modern times—for a long period a member of Parliament; for no short time an active member of the Government, in the various offices of Chancellor of the Exchequer, Home Secretary, and Secretary at War; moreover, in each of these laborious employments he has had the reputation of being most exact and careful in the performance of the duties attached to his office, and full of kindness and courtesy for those who had occasion to work with him or meet him on matters of business. Hence, as we peruse his work, our surprise is perpetually increased, and we are constantly tempted to ask the question, "How could a man so incessantly occupied find time for such researches as these?"

Sir Cornewall Lewis's work is comprehended in eight chapters, and discourses most learnedly of the following main subjects: the Primitive Philosophic and Scientific Astronomy of the Greeks and Romans, from the earliest period to that of Ptolemy, A.D. 160; the Astronomy of the Babylonians and Egyptians; the Early History and Chronology of the Egyptians and Assyrians; and the Navigation of the Phenicians. Under these comprehensive titles he has included all that could possibly be said of Ancient Astronomy, and its influence on the arts and sciences of the period; and has shown at the same time a surprising acquaintance with the byeways of classical literature, so that he will be hereafter worthily placed in the same rank and by side of such students as Mr. Clinton and Mr. Grote, and the Bishop of St. David's.

Sir Cornewall Lewis commences his work with a minute examination of the methods of computation adopted by the Greeks and Romans in calculating their years, and draws this general conclusion from his researches—"All credible testimony, and all antecedent probability, lead to the result that a solar year containing twelve lunar months—determined within certain limits of error—has been generally recognised by the nations adjoining the Mediterranean from a remote antiquity;" and he further thinks, that, "on the whole, the mythology of the Greeks has little connection with the heavenly bodies," and that "the mythical stories which have an astronomical reference are of comparatively recent origin." He then passes on, and, in noticing more particularly the earlier period or dawn of scientific astronomy, pays especial attention to the famous eclipse which is said to have interrupted a battle between the Medes and Lydians, and to have been predicted by Thales. He points out various inconsistencies in this popular legend; among other things, the improbability that Thales would have made his prediction known, as Herodotus tells us, to the Ionians, who would not have cared about it, and not to the Lydians, who were specially interested in it. About the occurrence of the eclipse itself there is no reasonable doubt. Mr. Airy, the present Astronomer Royal, has fixed it for the year B.C. 585, the same date that Pliny, Clemens, and Eusebius, had already assigned to it.

Under the head of the later Greek astronomers Sir Cornewall tells a curious story of the origin of the famous constellation the *Coma Berenices*:

Upon the safe return (says he) of Ptolemy Evergetes from his Syrian expedition, in B.C. 243, his queen Berenice dedicated a lock of her hair in the temple of Arsinoë-Aphrodite, at Zephyrium in Lower Egypt. This lock of hair has become immortal; for having disappeared in the temple where it was deposited, it was translated by Conon into the heavens as a constellation, which has retained the name of *Coma Berenices*, and still appears in the celestial sphere. This incident, which was made by Callimachus the subject of an elegiac poem, proves that the Alexandrine astronomers were desirous of marking their gratitude for the patronage which they received from the Greek court. The name of this constellation has been more permanent than the appellation of the *Medicean stars*, which Galileo gave to the satellites of Jupiter, and of *Georgium Sidus*, which Herschel gave to the sixth planet discovered by him. The fame of this lock of hair has likewise been perpetuated in the word *vernice*, *vernis*, *varnish*, which alludes to the amber colour of the Queen's beautiful tresses.

But, perhaps, the most remarkable character of Sir Cornewall Lewis's work is the extraordinary scepticism he has shown towards almost all the greatest modern literary discoveries. Not only does he doubt the results of the whole of the researches of Champollion, Bunsen, Lepsius and other Egyptologists, but so far as we can see he makes no allusion whatever to the labours of Sir Henry Rawlinson and his illustrious coadjutors Hincks and Norris. Now it seems impossible that all that these great scholars have performed should be false—indeed, in the case of the Cuneiform decipherment, their general truth has been established upon evidence, which, for accuracy and minuteness, deserve to be called mathematical. It is one thing to doubt the extent to which discoveries have extended, another to assume that all that has been done is false: and we cannot but think that a grave error in our author to have so treated researches which, in the main, are admitted to be true by all who have paid sufficient attention to them. Thus in the case of the Cuneiform discoveries

it may be said with perfect truth, that, in one great branch, the easiest if you will for decipherment, the Persian Cuneiform inscription at Behistun, the interpretation of which was the first and most important of the results of Sir Henry Rawlinson's studies, there are not thirty words now left about the real meaning of which any competent scholar doubts. If Sir Cornewall Lewis is sceptical on this subject, let him learn sufficient Sanskrit and go through the evidences, which are perfectly convincing to those who are acquainted with this ancient Indian language. It is easy enough to doubt where one has no knowledge whatever of a subject—but it is not creditable to a professed scholar to do so.

Sir Cornewall, in the case of the Egyptian researches has a stronger case, from the differences that exist among the interpreters of hieroglyphics: we are not, therefore, surprised at the severity of his remarks, though we are hardly prepared to go along with him in all he has asserted. Many, however, of his views will, we believe, be endorsed by scholars, indeed by almost every one who is not carried away with a preconceived notion of the value of the hieroglyphical researches that have been made up to the present time. The fact is, people are getting tired of these hieroglyphical discoverers, who for ever repeat the same results, but who rarely explain satisfactorily how they have arrived at them. Let it not be supposed that we are speaking at random—but in sober seriousness. Had Egyptian scholars been willing to have stated with clearness how far they have gone, and to have laid before the world the steps of the ladder whereby they have ascended to their present eminence, they would not have had the rebuke they have received in this learned work. As it is they have only to thank themselves, and the public will be no losers, if a demonstration of the unsound and shallow reasoning on which the present superstructure reposes, should lead future students to a more careful and accurate study of the monuments than they have yet received.

The principal manipulator of the ancient Egyptian chronology (says Sir Cornewall) is Baron Bunsen, who, in his recent work on Egypt, has avowedly applied the method of Niebuhr to Egyptian antiquity. Now, the method with which Niebuhr treated the early history of Rome was to reject the historical narrative handed down by ancient, and generally received by modern, writers, and to substitute for it a new narrative reconstructed on an arbitrary hypothetical basis of his own. Everything that is original and peculiar in Niebuhr's historical method, and in its results, is indeed unsound. But it possessed advantages when employed in the transmutation of Roman antiquity which are wanting to it when applied to Egyptian antiquity. . . . The so-called History of Ancient Egypt consists of little more than chronology. It is for the most part merely a string of royal names. Now this is a most unattractive field for the hypothetical historian; he is condemned to make bricks without straw. Instead of demolishing and rebuilding constitutions, instead of creating new states of society out of obscure fragments of lost writers, he is reduced to a mere arithmetical process. Accordingly the operations of Bunsen and other modern critics upon the ancient history of Egypt rather resemble the manipulation of the balance-sheet of an insolvent company by a dexterous accountant (who, by transfers of capital to income, by the suppression or transposition of items, and by the alteration of bad into good debts, can convert a deficiency into a surplus) than the conjectures of a speculative historian who undertakes to transmute legend into history.

Ægyptology has a historical method of its own. It recognises none of the ordinary rules of evidence; the extent of its demands upon our credulity is almost unbounded. Even the writers on ancient Italian ethnology are modest and tame in their hypotheses compared with the Ægyptologists. Under their potent logic all identity disappears; everything is subject to become anything but itself. Successive dynasties become contemporary dynasties; one king becomes another king, or several other kings, or a fraction of another king; one name becomes another name; one number becomes another number; one place becomes another place.

These are, indeed, hard words, and should not be lightly advanced against such men as Champollion, Bunsen, and Lepsius have shown themselves to be intellectually. And yet Sir Cornewall has much on his side when he puts them forward, as any unprejudiced student must perceive who will take the trouble to analyse some of the most fixed statements of these chronologists.

Thus, in the case of chronology, Manetho places Sesostriis at B.C. 3320, and identifies him with the Sesostriis of Herodotus; but "Bunsen first takes a portion of him, and identifies it with Tosorthrus (written Sesorthus by Eusebius), the second king of the third dynasty, whose date is B.C. 5119, being a difference in the dates of 1799 years, about the same interval as between Augustus Cæsar and Napoleon. He then takes another portion, and identifies it with Sesonchosis, a king of the twelfth dynasty; a third portion of Sesostriis is finally assigned to himself. It seems that these three fragments make up the entire Sesostriis, who in this plural unity belongs to the ancient empire; but it is added that the Greeks confounded him with Rameses or Ramses of the new empire, a king of the nineteenth dynasty, whose date is B.C. 1255, who again was confounded with his father Sethos; which name again was transmuted into Sethosis and Sesosis." After this we think we may give up Bunsen as an explainer of the history or era of Sesostriis; but we fear he is not the only Ægyptologist who reasons inconclusively from doubtful data.

Thus Lepsius agrees with Bunsen that the Sesostriis of the twelfth dynasty is not Sesostriis, and considers the notice appended to his name in Manetho, which identifies him with the Sesostriis of Herodotus, Diodorus, and other Greek writers, as spurious; while one of these writers assigns him to the old, the other to the new empire, with the trifling interval of 3793 years between them! But such little matters do not affect the serenity of these Egyptian inquirers; if mere time is wanted, Bunsen suggests the possible duration of man on the earth for 20,000 years, or possibly for that required by Mr. Horner's geological reveries, which demand, we believe, amounts to something more near

to 30,000! Well may Sir Cornewall Lewis exclaim, after contemplating the wonderful requirements of these Egyptian interpreters of ancient chronology:

What should we think if a new school of writers on the history of France entitling themselves Francologists were to arise, in which one of the leading critics were to deny that Louis XIV. lived in the seventeenth century, and were to identify him with Hercules, or Romulus, or Cyrus, or Alexander the Great, or Cæsar, or Charlemagne; while another leading critic of the same school, agreeing in the rejection of the received hypothesis as to his being the successor of Louis XIII., were to identify him with Napoleon I. or Louis Napoleon?

In another instance, where Herodotus attributes the foundation of the third pyramid to a certain Rhodopis, who may have lived B.C. 600, and Manetho, attributing the same building to a Nitocris, whose reign is stated to have begun B.C. 4211; Bunsen succeeds (to his own satisfaction, at least) in reconciling these two individuals. He argues that as Nitocris was a beautiful woman of a fair complexion, and Rhodopis, too, was beautiful, and her name means "rosy-cheeked;" therefore Nitocris and Rhodopis are one and the same person. "Whatever ingenuity," remarks Sir Cornewall Lewis, "this mode of argument may possess, it is wanting in novelty, for it is clearly anticipated by Fluellen's argument in Shakespeare, proving that Alexander the Great was born at Monmouth, 'There is a river in Macedon and a river in Monmouth, and there is salmons in both.' He adds: "Bunsen's work on Egypt is a book of metamorphoses. By his method Agamemnon or Achilles might be identified with Alexander the Great, Pompey might be identified with Cæsar, and Hannibal with Scipio. Such identifications as that of William the Conqueror with William of Orange, or of St. Louis with Louis the XVI., would be so obvious and natural as not to require formal proof, and would be disposed of in a parenthesis, if this mode of dealing with evidence were transferred to modern history."

It is, indeed, from this unfortunately speculative habit of mind, which seems the especial vice of the leading Ægyptologists, that the greatest injury had been done to their science. Plain people, who have not time to investigate all the evidence for themselves, are necessarily struck with such wide differences as Sir Cornewall Lewis has exposed; and the natural result is, first, an immense amount of doubt and uncertainty, and then almost necessarily a disbelief in the whole system which has been followed since the time of Dr. Young and Champollion. At the same time, it must be fairly urged in favour of the Ægyptologists, that some portions of their system must be true, even if in many instances they have been tempted by a pardonable enthusiasm to imagine certain conclusions, where at least they had no more than probabilities. It is well known that years before Sir Henry Rawlinson had made the elaborate examination of the cuneiform records, for which his name has become justly famous among interpreters, Sir Gardner Wilkinson had deciphered on a vase, preserved in the Treasury of St. Mark's, the name of Artaxerxes Ochus. The hieroglyphical inscription was accompanied by one in cuneiform, which at that time was nothing more than an unknown group of characters. On Sir Henry Rawlinson applying his own determination of the cuneiform letters to this inscription, in, we believe, the year 1837, he read the same name perfectly well. Now no one will suppose any collusion between scholars so eminent, and it, therefore, follows, that some truth must be conceded to the researches whereby Sir Gardner Wilkinson arrived at his determination of the hieroglyphs.

In conclusion, we will only add that Sir Cornewall Lewis's work is unquestionably of great value, and will ever hold a high place among those of the ablest English scholars; and that its value is but little lessened by the errors to which we have called attention above, as the attack he has made upon the students of hieroglyphics will, doubtless, call for elaborate replies, by which our scientific literature will be necessarily advanced.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

Vacation Tourists and Notes of Travel in 1861. Edited by FRANCIS GALTON, Author of "The Art of Travel," &c. With Ten Maps to illustrate the Routes. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1862. pp. 418.

Across the Carpathians. Cambridge and London: Macmillan and Co. 1862. pp. 299.

Home and Abroad: a Sketch-book of Life, Scenery, and Men. By BAYARD TAYLOR, Author of "Summer and Winter Pictures of Sweden, Lapland, and Norway." London: Sampson Low, Son, and Co. New York: G. P. Putnam. 1862. pp. 509.

MR. GALTON, punctual to the promise given in his former volume, reappears in company with a party of travelling *confrères* just when the soft breezes and pleasant sunshine of May have returned. His staff is altogether a new one on the present occasion; and not one of the adventurous gentlemen who discoursed so pleasantly of their "hair-breadth 'scapes" among glaciers and floods two years ago, and of other moving accidents by flood and field, meets us again in these pages. Nay, if we mistake not, Mr. Galton has admitted into his "eleven" a solitary member of the female sex. "Christmas in Montenegro," by I. M., is, we can hardly doubt, from the pen of some English Ida Pfeiffer, who, in company with her aunt, has, as we shall presently see, a greater claim to be considered courageous than can be earned by spending a Christmas amongst the Montenegrins.

In the opening paper of the volume, the Rev. Archibald Weir gives us a pleasant, though necessarily not very novel,

sketch of those "much-done-by-tourist" cities, St. Petersburg and Moscow. Russian dirt, laziness, and extortion, as well as Russian courtesy, good nature, and liberality have been so many times in turns rebuked or commended by the English traveller, that the subjects of the Czar are now pretty nearly as well known to us on paper as was his own house or Ilia's Grove to the great Roman satirist. What reader is not acquainted with the appearance of the common Russian boatman ("that picturesque object," as Mr. Weir styles him); with perevostchiks, isvostchiks, and moujiks; with the summer-houses at Peterhoff; with the Kremlin, &c. &c.? such of our readers, however, as need refreshers to their memories on these points, will find Mr. Weir's diary pleasant reading enough; and the more so, that he set out with the determination of not "finding fault with everything, as some persons, who have recorded their journeys due north, seem to have done." The state of the currency in Russia startled our traveller, who probably has never been in the Austrian dominions. Mr. Weir says: "All the while I was in the country, the highest coin that passed through my hands was a twenty-kopek piece, value sevenpence. A silver rouble (3s.) was not to be seen in St. Petersburg. At Moscow, I bought a couple at a premium of fivepence each. Gold there is none; and silver is so scarce that, notwithstanding the assurance, which is printed in three sizes of type on the back of the note, that cash will be given for paper at the Government bank, the answer is, 'no assets.' The rate of exchange averages about 3s. to the rouble. It has been as high as 3s. 3d. Sir A. Alison would seem to be doubly wrong when he says (vol. ix. 349, ninth edition) 'the nominal pay of the soldier—nearly a rouble (or about 1s.) a day—is not inconsiderable.'" Mr. Weir notices how easily foreigners, of all nations, find admission into posts of trust and honour in the Russian Empire. Scotchmen seem especially to flourish there.

Seeing that the Imperial Government seem even more anxious to exclude heretical than seditious publications from their dominions, we were somewhat surprised to read that that now notorious book, "Essays and Reviews," has permeated to Russia:

While we were waiting for dinner, the Professor of Logic, hearing, I suppose, that I was an English clergyman, brought me a copy of "Essays and Reviews." It was the eighth edition, uncut and unmutated, and therefore unread, even by the censor, into whose hands I feel quite certain it had never fallen. I was not a little surprised to have this book, which had been the *bête-noire* of the English mind, lay and clerical, for the last eight months, put into my hands by a Russian priest at Moscow. The learned professor, who was unacquainted with English, inquired about the writers of the Essays, and of the position they held in this country; to which questions I replied through the interpretation of my friend.

The next traveller on the list, Mr. Marshall, made a raid into the country of Schamyl. The chief inconvenience he appears to have suffered in that *incognita terra* was the being obliged to drink somewhat immoderate bumpers of Kakhetian wine, heeltaps not being in fashion among the bibulously hospitable natives. Of this Kakhetian wine, we learn "there are two kinds, red and white; the red much resembling burgundy, the white possessing a flavour peculiar to itself. In private cellars, the wine is kept in large earthen jars, but for transport and in wine-shops, it is put into ox-hides, which, when they are distended, wobble about in such a plethoric fashion, as to inspire one with an almost irresistible desire to ease them with a pen-knife; and these give a strong unpleasant flavour to their contents." Mr. Marshall went among the Russian troops stationed in the Caucasus, whose vigour and robustness he much admired, and with whose cheerfulness and contentment he was charmed." Each private of these fine troops is paid about eight shillings per annum, but this scanty pay is eked out by occasional work for the farmers in the district. The Russian Government has recently made the discovery that notwithstanding the terrible severity of the weather, winter is the best season for making military expeditions in the Caucasus, as, owing to the frost, the rivers are much lower than in the summer. The troops of course suffer severely. Mr. Marshall remarks: "Having seen the country, I could almost comprehend the bitterness of the recollections of a Russian officer, who, in my hearing, after describing a winter campaign, when he had barely seen the sun, but lay in the mud for a month, without a tent, under heavy rain, and engaged with an active enemy, added, 'I have actually pitied myself, I have cursed the hour I was born, and the mother who gave me birth.'" All lovers of liberty will, we think, rejoice that the mountaineers of the Caucasus are enabled to make campaigning so uncomfortable to their would-be victors by aid of a rugged climate and their own bravery. The Russian officers apparently treated Mr. Marshall with very great courtesy and hospitality, treating him liberally at their entertainments with "the champagne of the Caucasus," a liquor which is neither more nor less than Barclay and Perkins' London porter, and which, from the length and difficulty of the land-carriage, is a very costly beverage in those regions.

Mr. Marshall says:

I have often heard Schamyl's name used in connection with the Circassians. He had no connection whatever with them, and, in all probability, never was in their country. The Tcherkes, from which we derive Circassian, are a people inhabiting quite the other end of the Caucasus, and differing totally from the Lezgians in language and personal appearance. Allied with neighbouring tribes, they still wage active war with the Russians. A few months ago two expeditions, which marched against them in force, were obliged to retreat after a heavy loss of officers and men; and the chain of forts between Anapa and Suchum Kalé sustain a continual siege. Here are still seen fanatics, called "abreck," who, under a vow of death, rush single-handed upon the Russian ranks, and striking, regardless of their own safety, seldom strike in vain.

It is remarkable how the hill tribes differ from those which inhabit the plains, in their notions of morality. In any case where portions of the same tribe inhabit both the high and the low lands adjacent, the distinction is very striking and altogether in favour of the mountaineers.

The following tragic story exemplifies some of the evils which arise from the sale of their offspring by the mountaineers to the Turks:

When I was at the large town of E., in Armenia, the Pasha governing that part of the country was changed. His successor was a Georgian, sold in his childhood to a wealthy Turk. The boy grew and prospered, and after passing through subordinate offices, he was, some years previous to the time I speak of, entrusted with the command of a district. On his departure from Constantinople, the Sultan was pleased to give him to wife, as is not unusual, a lady from the royal harem. With her he lived most happily for three years, when by some means, whether a mutual recollection of some incident which had happened, or some spot which had been seen in childhood, I know not what, these two, man and wife, discovered that they were brother and sister. The wife, like the husband, had been sold away from her country, and met the brother in this strange wretched manner. They fortunately had had no children, and the marriage was immediately dissolved, but they say that the Pasha has never smiled since the discovery.

On the other hand it is plain from this story that the Turks treat their purchased bond slaves with great kindness, and that these latter have thus a chance of rising in the world, which they would never have had while confined within the recesses of their mountains.

Mr. Tozer, in the third paper, gives us some interesting notes of travel respecting the monks of Mount Athos—a region already, doubtless, well known to many of our readers from Mr. Curzon's valuable work. Mr. Tozer remarks that the Ionian monks are very far from desiring to relinquish the advantages of the British protectorate; advantages occasionally, we fancy, abused by the persons protected. He says this Protectorate—

Leads to much bitter feeling and jealousy of England on the part of the other caloyers. "Whenever fault is found with an Ionian monk," they would say, "he cries directly, 'Hands off! I'm a British subject; I shall appeal to the English consul.'" But I am bound to add, that the feeling of these Ionians towards an English traveller is of the most friendly description, and that the disinterested kindness which we received from many of them was remarkable, even in the midst of the hospitalities of the Holy Mountain.

Of monkish literature and education we are told:

A few of the monks we found to be acquainted with the ancient Greek authors. One remarkably intelligent young fellow, who had left his convent on a former occasion, against the will of the hegumen, in order to get instruction at Athens, amused us by remarking, "I don't get on particularly well with Hellenic (ancient Greek); Xenophon and some authors I can read easily enough, but I find the speeches in Thucydides so very hard!" We consoled him by telling him he was not singular in his difficulties. Modern languages are almost entirely unknown; only a very few could speak a little French or Italian; and theology, to which, at least, one would expect some time to be devoted, is hardly in a better condition. In fact, the great proportion of the caloyers are of the class of peasants and artisans, and are wholly uneducated and ignorant. But the ludicrous inexperience of ordinary things, which has been attributed to them, does not generally exist now; for in almost all the convents one of the Constantinople or Athens journals is taken in, and some of the monks read the Greek newspaper published in London, the *Bretannikos Aster*, so that they are able to talk about the ordinary subjects of the day, though regarding them from a very distant point of view.

Mr. Young, who, like Mr. Weir, is a clergyman, extended his travels to the Amazon and Rio Madeira. Of the hospitality of the Brazilians he speaks most highly; adding elsewhere, the English character stands so high with the Brazilians at present, that if an Englishman misbehaves himself when trusted, they "Oh! he can't be an Englishman—he must be a Frenchman or an American." I heard that the Yankees have been sharp customers to the Brazilians. I was told, also, that an English gentleman of the middle class, bearing letters of introduction to Brazilians, and conducting himself properly in their society, might ally himself with the very first families in Brazil." It further appears that a Scotchman has married the sister of the largest landowner in the province of Para. The Brazilians, like the Cretans, "are not themselves eminent for truth," though they admire it in others, and they pay Englishmen the very great compliment of saying "E palabra Inglez" (it is an English word) when they wish it to be really understood that they are telling the truth.

Captain Collinson's paper headed "Nine Weeks in Canada" contains, so far as we can discover, no novelty whatever. Mr. Luty Slater gives us some interesting notes on "a Naturalist's Impressions of Spain," premising that of all the dry, bare, barren, ugly countries which he has ever visited in the course of his travels, Northern Spain, in autumn, must certainly be placed at the head of the list. Mr. Slater's contribution to "Vacation Tourists" will be found chiefly interesting to lovers of natural history and (more especially) of ornithology. Mr. Slater, of course, visited Gibraltar, which he maintains, very justly, to be an excellent residence for any ichthyologist who may wish to study the Mediterranean fishes. Mr. Slater raises a comic lament for its approaching annihilation over the Barbary ape on the Rock of Gibraltar. He tells his readers "all the artillerymen at the signal station agreed that there are now only three apes left on the rock, all of which are females. Some time ago the troop had been headed by a large and fierce male, who was supposed to have destroyed all the younger males, and had himself lately disappeared, leaving his wives husbandless. As we have at present no authority for believing that the phenomenon of *Parthenogenesis* takes place among the vertebrates, it is, therefore, evident that the Barbary ape will become extinct in Europe unless steps are taken to supply an individual of the deficient sex. Ought not her Majesty's Government, or the Acclimatisation Society, to interfere and prevent such a scandal as this coming to pass?" Mr. Slater

rightly endorses Napoleon I.'s *mot*, that the possession of Gibraltar secures to England the perpetual hostility of the Peninsula. We ourselves have never yet known a Spanish gentleman (and we have known not a few) who, travelled or stayed at home, Carlist or Isabellaite, did not (when properly approached) own that Spain would any day in the week, if there was only a fair chance of success, endeavour to retake Gibraltar by a *coup de main*, regardless of all after consequences. Mr. Geikie gives some interesting geological notes on Auvergne. Dr. Berthold Seemann (in a very lively paper, though aiming somewhat too much at smartishness) tells some new facts about Fiji and its inhabitants. The writer urgently insists upon England's acceptance of the offered protectorate of these islands. Dr. Durrant takes the reader to the Kru coast, Cape Palmas, and the Niger, while Mr. Grove, of Crystal Palace celebrity, has indited some good notes of travel on Nabious and the Samaritans. Last, but not least in power of description or venture-someness, comes a writer who modestly gives only her (?) initials, I. M. She tells us how Christmas is spent in Montenegro. We copy the following for the benefit of future travellers: "The inns of Dalmatia are now worse than ever. At Zara we found in the hotel both food and fire; at Sebenico, food, but no fire; in Spalato, fire, but no food. In Ragusa the best inn afforded neither food nor fire . . . in Cattaro there is no inn at all."

The book which stands second on our list, yeleft "Across the Carpathians," is, we have very little doubt, from the pen of the writer of "Christmas in Montenegro." If it be not, circumstantial evidence is here greatly at fault. Two ladies (we will not call them strong-minded) travel with their aunts alone over adjoining countries; write very much in the same style; and employ the same publisher to give their travels to the world. "Across the Carpathians," is not a particularly animated work, but it seldom or never offends against good taste, and as a guide-book it is well calculated, from the exactness of its information, and the good sense of the writer, to be very useful to tourists who may choose the same route as the writer. A good deal of legendary lore is interspersed throughout its pages which has apparently been collected with considerable care, and which, though its strict veracity might occasionally be doubted by a Niebuhr or a Cornwell Lewis, will afford pleasant reading to travellers who may, like the authoress, love to recall the possible history of the ruins which will often meet the eyes while crossing the Carpathians. Both the writer and her aunt appear almost everywhere to have met with great civility and even kindness, partly because they were English, but even more because they were taken for *nuns*. We quote one passage from which future travellers may perhaps borrow a hint:

We settled to breakfast and rest during the forenoon; all reminiscences of last night's Juden Kneipe having previously been drowned in a hot bath. And here let us testify that in all our wanderings we never had to give up that large vessel, filled with hot water, which night and morning is the one thing needful. We have all heard reports of inns on the Continent, where a "pauvre petit pie-dish" represented the washing establishment. A lady, too, I know of, who bore witness before company, that more than once she had been reduced to wash her face in a wine-glass! [One can only ask if, while doing so, she was under the impression that all the water in the house had been brought from the well in wine-glasses?] I do but repeat that we, even in a Juden Kneipe, always demanded and obtained a large vessel filled with hot water. I call it a large vessel, because it was not always a tub, nor always a pail, nor always even a pot, and once it was very like the kitchen-boiler, but what did that matter? It was always a large vessel, and it was never any one's fault but our own if we did not see it washed out before using it to wash in.

Another precaution we found not unnecessary, and that was, when ordering a foot-bath, to mention that it need not contain anything but hot water. The Germans view in the foot-bath a remedy less for dirt than for all sorts of physical ailments, from foot-soreness to headache; hence, unless you take care to forbid it, vinegar, bitter herbs, salt, mustard, or ashes, may be served up to you in your washing-tub, and set down to you in the bill.

The ladies, we may add, were once taken for Russian spies, but released, after a very short captivity, with due apologies, &c.

Mr. Bayard Taylor is in "Home and Abroad" almost as pleasant, and even more discursive, than in his previous works. Occasionally, however, we have just a suspicion of book-making in the 509 pages before us. For instance, we have a chapter occupying some nine closely-printed pages, and headed, *à la De Quincey*, "The Vision of Sudden Death." The chief, indeed the sole, point of which, so far as we have been able to discover, is, that young Miss Taylor and her cousin went away donkey-riding together on the same animal, which ran away with them without doing any harm to either. This is an episode in human affairs which takes place almost daily at Blackheath—to say nothing of Saratoga—and which hardly deserves other chronicling than with small beer. Some other chapters in this volume—which proves, at any rate, that its writer is an indefatigable wanderer—might also be classed in the same category. The book is altogether an *ola podrida*, skipping about from California to Germany; from donkey-riding to "The writers for *Punch*;" from recollections of the Brownings and Leigh Hunt to "Spirit Rapping." We have only space to quote from the description of a "Punch dinner," for the dullness of which Mr. Taylor finds many polite and ingenious excuses. If the sketch be somewhat after the fashion of N. P. Willis or Fennimore Cooper, we can only plead *non nostra culpa*:

"The gay company," I have said: but by no means so uproariously gay as the reader may suppose. An author's books rarely reflect his external life, and he who most provokes your mirth by his writings may chance to have the saddest face when you meet him. If I had not known this fact previously, I might have been disappointed: for not a single joke did I hear during the whole blessed evening. There was much cheerful chat, and some amusing stories, but no sparkle of wit, no flash of airy banter and repartee, such as might

have been expected in the atmosphere of the Humorous Olympus. The *Punch* wherewith we were regaled was not that swift, warm, inspiring beverage of the *Noctes Ambrosianae*—but cool claret and borage—in fact, that veritable fragrant cup, without a knowledge of which (according to the Hon. Grantley Berkeley) no man can justly be called a gentleman.

Our giant host, upon whose head lie the snows of wisdom, not of age, illustrated the grandeur of cheerfulness, as he took his place at the head of the table. The eyes which can pierce through the triple mail of shams and hypocrisies, sheathed their trenchant glances, and beamed only a cordial hospitality. At the other end of the table sat Mark Lemon, his very opposite in appearance. Mark is evidently a Lemon which has not yet been subjected to the process of squeezing. In arithmetical formula his height being 16, his diameter would be 9. His face is broad, mild, and massive, but receives character from a heavy moustache. In a crowd I should have taken him for a prosperous Dutch banker. He was formerly a publican, but not a sinner, I should judge, for he evidently enjoys a good conscience, as well as good health. His manners are quiet and gentlemanly, but I suspected the presence of a huge cetaceous mirthfulness behind this repose. It would take a harpoon, however, to draw it out.

My *vis-à-vis* happened to be Tom Taylor, who was decidedly the liveliest of the company. Tom is a man of thirty-eight, or thereabouts, rather tall than short, well-built, with a strong, squarish face, black eyes, hair, and moustache, and a gay, cheerful, wide-awake air, denoting a happy mixture of the imaginative and the practical faculties. He was always ready to join in the laugh, and to crown it by provoking another. In fact, he showed so little of English reserve, so much of unembarrassed American *bonhomie*, that we ought properly to call him, "Our English Cousin."

"Our giant host" is, of course, the late Editor of the *Cornhill*. Next follows descriptions of Messrs. Shirley Brooks, Mayhew, Bradbury and Evans. The latter pair are like the famous brothers Cheerible, classed together; "quiet, unobtrusive, genial, and unmisstakably benevolent in character, they increased the harmony of the evening." The general company is thus criticised:

The company, as I have already said, was wholly and heartily cheerful, but could scarcely be called brilliant. The best things, as usual, were said by our host. One occasion of this kind, however, is by no means a specimen of all. Perhaps the barometer was falling; perhaps two of the guests had private worries of some sort; perhaps no proper conductor was present, to draw the electricity from those charged clouds. It is very unfair to judge any man by a single interview. Therefore, I would not be understood as saying, that the writers for *Punch* are not witty in society: I simply describe them as I saw them. Wordsworth, after his wife's death, sat by his lonely fireside, absorbed in grief, and paid no attention to a curious visitor who accosted him. The latter immediately went home and spread the report that Wordsworth was losing his mind. There is much bright, keen humour among the London authors, but I have no doubt the New York Press Club can get together as brilliant a party.

Of the late Leigh Hunt Mr. Taylor writes: "Hunt was also called selfish. All persons of exquisite and delicate taste are necessarily, perhaps, unconsciously selfish in certain ways." The novelty of this apology is, perhaps, its least recommendation. We wonder whether Mr. Taylor holds the converse of his dictum, viz., that all selfish persons are necessarily of exquisite and delicate taste.

Garibaldi at Caprera. By Colonel VECCHI. Translated from the Italian, with Preface, by Mrs. GASKELL. (Macmillan and Co. pp. 136.)—This little volume, which is bound in glazed linen coloured like the Garibaldi shirts, is intended for a cabinet picture of the Italian hero at home. The frontispiece is a tinted view of his island home. Colonel Vecchi is one of Garibaldi's companions in arms. He has seen much of him in the field of battle and in the privacy of his family. His portrait (Mrs. Gaskell tells us) is hung up at the head of Garibaldi's bed. In her preface this lady tells us that she fears lest "the feelings of admiration which the Colonel so artlessly expresses may appear overstrained." Not at all; they are in excellent tune with public feeling in England, and will find an echo in the bosom of that young lady who wrote of Garibaldi as "a dear weather-beaten old angel." The Colonel tells us that, on approaching Caprera, "the pulses of the visitor are quickened by emotions more easily felt than explained. He is about to step on a shore made illustrious by the highest human excellence; and he feels his thoughts softened, elevated, and enchanted. Even at the distant point where the boat lands, perched amid great lumps of granite rock, that little white house is visible, an object of deep affection to how many human creatures! Within dwells an exceptional, I might say an almost superhuman being. It is the den of the Italian Lion. It is the refuge of the friend of mankind. It is the fountain-head of all that is noble, generous, and holy. It is the oasis of peace of Giuseppe Garibaldi." This is the key-note of the whole book; but there are personal anecdotes of Garibaldi, and sketches of his daily habits which will be highly interesting to those who wish to know in what manner the hero lives. There is always a fire in his bedroom, on account of the damp. A cord is stretched across the apartment, on which "are hung to dry the General's red shirts, drawers, trousers, and stockings, for he changes his clothes every time he changes his occupation." He drinks nothing but water at dinner, and the water is "kept in an earthen jar, covered over with a sheet of paper; for supper he has new milk." In addressing his daughter, "he says 'Teresa' in such a soft voice that it is impossible to imitate it;" and "if he is in good spirits, he lights his cigar." One day the Colonel had to write forty letters for him.

They were almost all short answers to letters begging for his autograph, and a lock of his hair, and almost all came from ladies of the Anglo-Saxon race. The General, who reads them all, selected one addressed to a Miss Kitty Johnson, and asked me—

"Do you know this lady?"

"I never saw her in my life!" I replied. "But I fancy she must be charming."

"You have made use of such flowery language in addressing her that—" "It will produce money, and enthusiasm for the cause," I interposed.

The General laughed, gave me one of his kind smiles, and patting me on the shoulder, said—

"You have written enough for to-day. Come and amuse yourself."

He went out, and I followed him into the kitchen garden. He gave me a hoe, and, taking one himself, walked on. I thought he was going to plant the

fruit trees and rose trees I had brought; but instead, he stopped and began weeding the beans. I followed his example without saying anything, and set to work hoeing up the weeds, banking up the rows of beans, and picking out the stones and bits of rock in my way. After dinner, I continued *amusing* myself. I perceived that the General approved of my idea of picking up the stones, for he put a basket to hold them handy to the place where we were working. It fell out that while I was hoeing with all my might near one of the walks where the earth was hard, I struck the hoe against a bean-stalk, and knocked it down. The General, who was picking up stones close by, gave me a wrathful glance for my carelessness. I made haste to remedy the evil, and afterwards took care how I stepped and hoed, for, from that moment, I perceived that he never took his eyes off me, or lost sight of what I was doing. When the shades of evening began to fall, we received a call to supper. As we left the garden, the General tapped me familiarly on the shoulder, saying—

"Bravo! come and wash your hands in my room."

He insisted on waiting upon me, and quite confused me with his friendly hospitality. Perhaps he wished to make amends for his anger about that unlucky broken bean-stalk.

Those who care for more of this must be referred to the volume of "Garibaldi at Caprera." One little piece, however, we must quote. The donkeys on Garibaldi's demesne are called after eminent political characters; and the following statement of what happened at Caprera one afternoon may be taken for an allegory, not quite destitute of a useful lesson. The donkeys had been brought in, and one of them, who had received the name of *Pio Nono* "was bleeding from several wounds; his ears were torn, his tail bitten off, and the hair of his mane plucked out by the roots." The herdsman gave the following account of how this happened: "All the asses were pitching into *Pio Nono*—they were fighting about the *Immaculate Conception*—and they were biting and kicking him with all their might, and *Lamocicire* finished him by biting off his tail. It was not my fault; I could not help it." Call the herdsman Louis Napoleon, and this is really very appropriate to the present condition of Italy.—That Garibaldi does not join in the unmeasured condemnation of King Francis II., in which many of his followers and admirers indulge, may be fairly inferred from the exclamation with which he received the news of the taking of Gaeta; "Poor boy! born at the foot of a throne, perhaps, and, not his own fault, hurled from it! He, too, will have to feel the bitterness of exile, without preparation."

Counsels respecting the Duties of the Pastoral Office. By the late GEORGE HILL, D.D., Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's. With Appendix. By ALEXANDER HILL, D.D., Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow. (Glasgow: Thomas Murray and Son. 1862. pp. 124.)—This little work is a reprint of a portion of a volume first published in the year 1803 by the father of the present editor. It is singularly plain and practical, written in the simplest language, and in a very earnest and affectionate tone. Many of the topics treated in it have the highest interest for persons in, or about to take, holy orders. The chapters "On the Choice of the Subjects of Preaching," "On Diligence in the Composition of Sermons," "On Personalities in Sermons," and "On Delivery," are all very good. Modern writers on "elocution" under which the last-mentioned discourse may be considered to come, too often indulge in vulgarisms or extravagances while laying down rules for the action and delivery of their pupils. The reason is, doubtless, that they are men not seldom with but little education, who, from constantly looking more at the manner than the matter of a speaker, come at length to set an undue importance upon the former. In complete and very agreeable contrast to such writers are the hints in the work before us. The simple, lucid, scholar-like style of the Principal of St. Mary's reminds us not a little of the writings of Jeremy Taylor, and makes us almost ask why men cannot write now as they did half a century ago. The editor, in an appendix, gives four additional chapters, "On Singing Praise to God;" "On Public Prayer;" "On Reading the Word of God, Lecturing, and Preaching;" and "On the Administration of the Sacrament."

Philo-Socrates. Part IV.: Among the Teachers. By WILLIAM ELLIS, Author of "Religion in Common Life," "Outlines of Social Economy," &c. (Smith, Elder, and Co. 1862.)—Mr. Ellis in the fourth part of his "Philo-Socrates" touches upon topics more delicate than have been any of those treated of hitherto. The contents of the pages before us are labelled "On Truthfulness," "On Religious Education," "On Tolerance and Intolerance," "On Belief, Misbelief, Disbelief, and Unbelief," "On Theologico-Intelligence," "On Theologico-Morality." We believe in the former parts of this work the letters T. and P., with one or other of which each paragraph is headed, stood respectively for "teacher" and "pupil." In these pages, however, this seem reversed, and P. snubs, or, at least, plays the dominie to T. throughout persistently. We thought at first that this was an error of the press, but we find P. in page 239, talking of "the metropolitan Rhadamanthus as well as the provincial Midas, allowing a witness to be questioned upon the state of his belief, and refusing to receive his evidence, if he acknowledge his unbelief; or express disbelief in post-mortem torments." One of these metropolitan Rhadamanthi is (as we learn from a note) Mr. Justice Cresswell, who refused to hear such a witness as is sketched in Mr. Ellis's paragraphs. We shall now quote a passage or two, from which our readers may draw their own conclusions as to the mode in which the author of "Philo-Socrates" searches for truth. By this "dignitary," in the following extract, is meant the Bishop of Oxford:

P. What do you think of this dignitary, when he says of those who start objections to previously received interpretations of doctrine, that their "difficulties are to be set at rest in any mind rather by strengthening the deep foundations of the faith than by the laboured refutation of every separate, captious, and casuistic objection, in which repugnance to all fixed belief of dogmas, as having been directly communicated by God to man, is wont to vent itself?"

T. We marvel at his presumption in daring to arrogate to himself the right of imposing his doctrines on others, hiding his pretensions, we suppose, under the plea that he is a constituted interpreter of revelation.

From attacking the Bishop of Oxford to attacking the Universities is a natural step. "T." is, however, good enough to own that touching the latter he can only speak from hearsay:

P. We now have the subject of our inquiry well before us. How are the most carefully educated, and particularly our future clergy, taught the distinctions

between right and wrong, just and unjust, true and false, good and bad, pious and impious? Are they, under capable guidance, invited to inquire, and to discover for themselves some test by which they may be helped to draw these distinctions, or are they partly commanded, partly encouraged by example and advice, to accept these distinctions ready drawn for them by others?

T. We are not aware that the practice of searching for the foundation of the distinction between right and wrong is at all cultivated in our Universities. We can only speak from hearsay. Our impression is, that students there are expected to receive moral and religious precepts unquestioned, are cautioned against much questioning, and that their acquirements in what goes by the name of moral philosophy are estimated by the accuracy and retentiveness to their memories applied to the contents of books—to what other people have pronounced to be sound doctrine.

An Historical Memoir of Northumberland, descriptive of its general History and Past Condition, its Progress, Natural Features, and Remarkable Buildings. By WILLIAM SIDNEY GIBSON, Esq., M.A., of Lincoln's-inn, Barrister-at-Law. (Longman and Co. 1862. pp. 124.)—Mr. Gibson informs his readers in his preface to this little volume that it is based on his recently published "Memoir of Northumberland," enlarged, and in parts rewritten. When we say that the "Memoir" in question is a work of very considerable excellence, and that the volume before us is an improvement upon it, it will be seen that we do not rate the merits of the latter lightly. The author is, we believe, an antiquarian of no small local celebrity. He is, we are pretty sure, also a man of taste and general learning. Northumberland, too, is as interesting a field as any in Great Britain for antiquarian research. The monuments of Celtic Britain and Roman legions are to be found in juxtaposition with those of Saxons, Scandinavians, and Normans. Investigators of more recent history will find many churches and castles of the Middle Ages to examine. Mr. Gibson remarks that "the separate nationality which Northumberland long retained—for even after the Conquest, and until late in the reign of Henry III., it was ruled by princes of Scotland—its remoteness by locality, and the slight intercourse of its inhabitants with the rest of the kingdom, down to comparatively recent times, contributed to give Northumberland and its native inhabitants many distinguishing peculiarities." The writer first treats of the "rocks, rivers, and natural features of Northumberland." We then have a very careful and well-digested sketch of its general history during the British, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon periods. Two chapters are then devoted to its history from the Norman conquest to the present day. We then have very interesting sketches of the ecclesiastical history of Northumberland; its military and domestic architecture in the Middle Ages; its progress in agriculture, &c.; its coal and lead mines; and its literary worthies. The book is a perfect repository of facts carefully sought for and judiciously arranged. It wants, however, one thing to make it complete—an index.

We have also received: the *New Illustrated Self-Instructor in Phrenology and Physiology.* By O. S. and L. N. Fowler. (W. Tweedie.)—*Kitt's Cyclopaedia of Biblical Literature.* New Edition. Part V. (Adam and Charles Black.)—*The Works of William Shakespeare.* Edited by Robert Carruthers and William Chambers. Part XVI. (W. and R. Chambers.)—A pamphlet *On the Social and Educational Statistics of Manchester and Salford.* By David Chadwick, F.S.S. (Manchester: Cave and Sever.)

MAGAZINES AND PERIODICALS.

WE NOTE WITH A SIGH OF RELIEF that "Agnes of Sorrento" terminates in the May number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. We fancy, too, that we see the beginning of the end of "The Adventures of Philip." Though Mr. Thackeray's latest novel is very inferior, as a whole, to "Vanity Fair," "Pendennis," or the "Newcomes," it contains, we think, numerous passages quite equal to anything he has ever written. "Superstition" is one of those heavy hair-splitting essays, of which so many have appeared in the *Cornhill*. Sir John Herschel has taken up the English hexameter controversy, and, as a specimen of what may be done by means of that metre, added a translation of the first book of the *Iliad*. We must confess we are somewhat sick of æsthetic arguments tending to prove that the English hexameter is the only, or at least the fittest, "vehicle" for Homeric translations. We ask rather for specimens of work than for arguments *à propos* of what that work ought to be. Sir John Herschel has not contented himself, like other controversialists in the same field, with dogmatic assertions and denunciations, but has manfully given us a specimen of hexameter versification, from which we quote the following lines as a fair sample; the words and phrases in Italics being—to use Sir John's own term—"expletory."

Thus having said, he resumed his seat. Then arose Agamemnon,
Atreus' heroic son, while ruling o'er many a nation.
Furious he rose. In his gloomy soul o'ermastering passion
Struggled for vent, and a torch-like fire blazed forth from his eyeballs.
Bending on Calchas a withering scowl, thus at once he addressed him:
"Prophet of evil! To me thy bodings have ever been hateful.
Still doth thy *canting* heart delight in th' announcement of mischief.
Ne'er from thy lips good words, from thy hands good works have proceeded.
And now, true to thy mission of ill, the Greeks thou haranguest,
Stirring them up to believe that Apollo for me hath chastised them.
Mine, forsooth! is the crime, who the virgin daughter of Chryses
Laefully kept, and her ransom refused: much longing to carry
Back to my native home so fair, so graceful a maiden,
Whom Clytemnestra herself, when I led her a bride to the altar,
Hardly in person, in temper, in mind, or accomplishments equalled.
But, if it must be so, then let her depart—I resign her.
Ne'er be it said that for *pleasure* of mine the people should perish.
Only forthwith prepare me a prize: that alone of the Argives
Unrewarded I go not; for that indeed were unseemly.
All of you bear me witness! My prize is elsewhere disposed of."

Would any one care to read the *Iliad* translated after the foregoing fashion, though, indeed, Sir John Herschel's hexameters seem to us quite equal in excellence to any of those hitherto published? The writer has appended some classical notes of a rather infantile character, as may be conjectured when we say that his authorities are Anthon and Kerchever Arnold. Sir John prefers the reading *νήπιος ἀργεῖος* to *νήπιος ἀργεῖος*, and translates the former "lazy dogs," adding, "I prefer here the reading which is in accordance in both its senses with the proceedings of those detestable brutes in hot climates, whose squalor, filth, and wandering

habits might very well be supposed to breed, or at least to spread, a pestilence." *ἡ πᾶσι πᾶσι πᾶσι* are translated, we think not very happily, "impassioned words." Another note of Sir John's runs thus: "Μᾶτις σὺ, Πηλεΐδης, εἶλ' ἰοῦζ' ἰμάναι." The lexicons inform us that Homer invariably uses *ἰέλιος* and its inflexions, and never *ἰέλιος*. Here is one instance to the contrary." In the present instance we believe the lexicons to be quite correct. If Sir John Herschel will turn to the second volume of a periodical, to whose pages he himself has contributed many admirable essays, viz., the *Edinburgh Review*, he will, we think, alter his opinion as to the Homeric use of *ἰέλιος*. Elmsley, in the volume just mentioned, notes with approbation that Professor Heyne reads the line thus:

Μᾶτις σὺ, Πηλεΐδης, εἶλ' ἰοῦζ' ἰμάναι

where *ἰέλιος* stands, of course by apostrophe for *ἰέλιος*. Mr. Thackeray's "Roundabout Papers" is a continuation of his skit at spirit-rapping. Mr. Dicey's "Washington During the War," in the present number of *Macmillan*, is a remarkably lively and graphic sketch of the notabilities he met with in the American seat of Government. The sketches are done for the most part *more modo quæ Americano*. N. P. Willis and Fenimore Cooper have seldom penned anything more free and easy, and, we will add, amusing, than Mr. Dicey's pen and ink photographs of American statesmen. Whether the gentlemen who received Mr. Dicey so hospitably were aware that "a chiel was among 'em takin' notes," or whether they will be pleased with the notes thus taken, we do not know, but we can very readily from the following description picture President Lincoln to our mind's eye:

First, then, of the President. To say that he is ugly, is nothing; to add that his figure is grotesque, is to convey no adequate impression. Fancy a man six feet high, and then out of proportion; with long bony arms and legs, which somehow seem to be always in the way; with great rugged furrowed hands, which grasp you like a vice when shaking yours; with a long scraggy neck, and a chest too narrow for the great arms at its side. Add to this figure a head, cocoa-nut shaped and somewhat too small for such a stature, covered with rough, uncombed and uncombed hair, that stands out in every direction at once; a face furrowed, wrinkled, and indented, as though it had been scarred by vitrol; a high narrow forehead, and, sunk deep beneath bushy eyebrows; two bright, somewhat dreamy, eyes, that seem to gaze through you without looking at you; a few irregular blotches of black bristly hair, in the place where beard and whiskers ought to grow; a close-set, thin-lipped, stern mouth, with two rows of large white teeth, and a nose and ears which have been taken by mistake from a head of twice the size. Clothe this figure, then, in a long, tight, badly-fitting suit of black, creased, soiled, and puckered up at every salient point of the figure (and every point of this figure is salient); put on large, ill-fitting boots, gloves too long for the long bony fingers, and a fluffy hat, covered to the top with dusty puffy crape; and then add to all this an air of strength, physical as well as moral, and a strange look of dignity coupled with all this grotesqueness; and you will have the impression left upon me by Abraham Lincoln.

On the occasion when I had the honour of meeting the President, the company was a small one, with most of whom he was personally acquainted. I have no doubt, therefore, that he was as much at his ease as usual. There was a look of depression about his face, which, I am told by those who see him daily, was habitual to him even before his child's death. It was strange to me to witness the perfect terms of equality on which he appeared to be with everybody. Occasionally some of his interlocutors called to him "Mr. President," but the habit was to address him simply as "Sir." It was not, indeed, till I was introduced to him, that I was aware that the President was one of the company. He talked little, and seemed to prefer others talking to him to talking himself; but, when he spoke, his remarks were always shrewd and sensible. You would never say he was a gentleman; you would still less say he was not one. There are some women about whom no one ever thinks in connexion with beauty one way or the other; and there are men to whom the epithet of gentleman-like or ungentleman-like appears utterly incongruous; and of such Mr. Lincoln is one. Still there is about him an utter absence of pretension, and an evident desire to be courteous to everybody, which is the essence, if not the outward form, of good breeding. There is a softness, too, about his smile, and a sparkle of dry humour about his eye, which redeem the expression of his face, and remind me more of the late Dr. Arnold, as a child's recollection recalls him, than of any face I can call to mind.

The conversation, like that of all American official men I have met with, was unrestrained in the presence of strangers, to a degree perfectly astonishing. Any remarks that I heard made, as to the present state of affairs, I do not feel at liberty to repeat, though really every public man here appears not only to live in a glass house, but in a reverberating gallery, and to be absolutely indifferent as to who sees or hears him. There are a few "Lincolniads," however, which I may fairly quote, and which will show the style of his conversation. Some of the party began smoking, and our host remarked, laughingly, "The President has got no vices; he neither smokes nor drinks." "That is a doubtful compliment," answered the President; "I recollect once being outside a stage in Illinois, and a man sitting by me offered me a cigar. I told him I had no vices. He said nothing, smoked for some time, and then grunted out, 'It's my experience that folks who have no vices have plaguy few virtues.'" Again, a gentleman present was telling how a friend of his had been driven away from New Orleans as a Unionist, and how, on his expulsion, when he asked to see the writ by which he was expelled, the deputation which called on him told him that the Government had made up their minds to do nothing illegal, and so they had issued no illegal writs, and simply meant to make him go of his own free will. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, "that reminds me of an hotel-keeper down at St. Louis, who boasted that he never had a death in his hotel; and no more he had, for whenever a guest was dying in his house he carried him out to die in the street." At another time the conversation turned upon the discussions as to the Missouri compromise, and elicited the following quaint remark from the President: "It used to amuse me some (sic) to find that the slaveholders wanted more territory, because they had not room enough for their slaves, and yet they complained of not having the slave trade, because they wanted more slaves for their room."

Mr. Seward is thus limned:

A man, I should think, under five feet in height, and of some sixty years in age; small made, with small delicate hands and feet, and a small wiry body, scanty snow-white hair, deep-set clear grey eyes, a face perfectly clean-shaven, and a smooth colourless skin of a sort of parchment texture! Such were the outward features that struck me at once. He was in his office when first I saw him, dressed in black, with his waistcoat half unbuttoned, one leg over the side of his arm-chair, and a cigar stuck between his lips. Barring the cigar and the attitude, I should have taken him for a shrewd, well-to-do attorney, waiting to

hear a new client's business. You are at your ease with him at once. There is a frankness and *bonhomie* about his manner, which renders it to my mind a very pleasant one. In our English phrase, Mr. Seward is good company. A good cigar, a good glass of wine, and a good story, even if it is *tant soit peu risqué*, are pleasures which he obviously enjoys keenly. Still, a glance at that spare, hard-knit frame, and that clear, bright eye, shows you that no pleasure, however keenly appreciated, has been indulged in to excess throughout his long laborious career. And, more than that, no one who has had the pleasure of seeing him amongst his own family can doubt about the kindness of his disposition. It is equally impossible to talk much with him without perceiving that he is a man of remarkable ability. He has read much, especially of modern literature—travelled much, and seen much of the world of man as well as that of books.

The well-written review of Mrs. Oliphant's "Life of Irving" is, we conjecture, both from the initials appended to it and the style, from the pen of Mr. Story. Mrs. Norton and Miss Muloch are the poetical contributors in the present number of *Macmillan*.

We are old-fashioned enough to dislike women as politicians. Nowhere do they seem more easily to lose their tact and temper than in the region of politics; nowhere does that "excellent thing in woman," a soft and gentle voice, more usually transform itself into the shrillest treble than when its possessor adopts with ultra-enthusiasm some political cry or side. Even Mrs. Browning, great genius as she was, sang but a scarnel note when she made a demi-god of the French Emperor, and cursed in verse the deposed sovereigns of Italy. In the present number of *Fraser's Magazine*, Miss Frances Power Cobbe gives a sketch of "The Eternal City—in a temporary phase," which, to our taste, is far from being pleasant reading. The intention of the writer is to show the forlorn state of Rome under the Pope, in comparison with what it might, or rather it will, be when Victor Emmanuel gets his own. Miss Cobbe has, of course, a perfect right to hold any political principles she pleases; but why should she cast Billingsgate at those persons who, right or wrong, differ from her? Here, for instance, is a sketch of the last Carnival, as witnessed by the writer:

With the exception of the eternal English and one Spanish carriage, the drags and hack britzkas were filled by the refuse of the city, leaving it, as before mentioned, a grave and reasonable subject of doubt as to whether they were not criminals released from the prisons for this pious work. Indulgences of twenty years, which were certainly offered, seemed to affect only the most miserable class of the population. The following is a list of the occupants of carriages as they passed by me on the first day of the Carnival, noted down at the moment:

1. English.
2. Ill-conducted women.
3. English ladies and gentlemen.
4. Neapolitan, probably.
5. Ill-conducted women.
6. Doubtful men and women.
7. Italian men of the lowest class.
8. Ill-conducted women.
9. Ditto.
10. English.
11. Low Italians and ill-conducted women.
12. English gentlemen.

Stay; there is one I have forgotten among the actors in the scene—not indeed in her carriage, but on her balcony. That Queen, probably a murderess, more than probably an abandoned woman, and certainly a partner in the most odious tyranny of modern times—that Queen of Naples whom the ladies of England have thought fit to approach with a testimonial of respect—honoured the Carnival with her presence and that of her suite. Let all the glory thence derivable be fairly set down to its account.

Has Miss Cobbe the slightest proof to produce in testimony that the ex-Queen of Naples is either "a murderess" or an "abandoned woman"? Or are these charges as veracious as that brought against her by the *Times* correspondent of "cat-shooting"? Without at all identifying ourselves with that political section among us which clamours for the restoration of the ex-King of Naples *vi et armis*, we think the English ladies sneered at by Miss Cobbe committed no unpardonable offence when they recognised the noble fidelity and courage of a very unfortunate lady, we give another quotation from Miss Cobbe's contribution to *Fraser*.

It was not to be supposed that the wrath of the priestly government would stop at the mere prevention of disturbance. Victims they were determined to find, and unhappily some feminine treachery put the means of doing so in their hands. Domiciliary visits ended in the arrest of thirty or thirty-five Liberals, the number being yet uncertain, and likely to remain so in a country where there is no Habeas Corpus, and no public trial of any kind. A paper which they found, and which would have compromised many inferior names, was fortunately in a cipher beyond their powers of explanation. The invaluable printing-press also remained undiscovered. The incarceration of these ten patriots (a temporary one it needs must be) is therefore deeply to be deplored, for their sakes, but the interests of their party will not, it is hoped, essentially suffer. One of them, named De Angelis, a *mercante di campagna*, or large farmer, and Signor Venanzi (not Penanzi, as most of the papers called him)—are both men of some note. It is not believed that any of these gentlemen formed a portion of the mysterious National Committee. The circumstances which gave rise to the report that that body had been discovered and arrested was the ridiculous blunder of the *sbirri*, who mistook a list of names of subscribers to Cavour's monument for a list of members of the committee. The manner in which the perquisitions of these myrmidons are effected is particularly suited to lead to such discoveries of "mares' nests." In the case of one gentleman, they seized upon some common Florentine studs in his dressing-box, bearing the cross of Savoy, with much the same triumph as witch-finders pounced on a black cat in an old woman's cottage as an irrefragable proof of dealings with the Evil One.

Does Miss Cobbe then think that the English Government was wrong in making "domiciliary visits" to the houses of suspected persons in Dublin in 1848? The "victims" of "the wrath of the priestly government" were, according to the writer's own confession, in many cases guilty of attempting to subvert the laws. We would remind Miss Cobbe that *treason* is not always *reason*, until at least it be crowned with success. The second paper on "Editors, and Newspaper and Periodical Writers of the Last Generation," is a very interesting one.

We have also received: *Le Follet*.—*The Dublin Journal*.—*The Sporting Review*.—*The National Magazine*.—*The Gardeners' Weekly Magazine*.—*Duffy's Hibernian Sixpenny Magazine*.—*Bentley's Magazine*.—*Agatha: A Magazine of Social Reform*.

EDUCATION, THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

EDUCATION.

Popular and Mathematical Astronomy, with the Principal Formula of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. For the Use of Schools. By WILLIAM T. READ, late of the Royal Naval Schools, Greenwich. London: Longman and Co. 1862. pp. 126.

THIS LITTLE WORK consists of two distinct parts. In Part I. the more important facts known respecting the heavenly bodies are narrated in the form of paragraphs, and a series of questions appended to each chapter. Part II. is more advanced. The first half of it is occupied with the proofs of the trigonometrical formulæ (plane and spherical), on which the investigations contained in the chapters headed "Mathematical Astronomy" depend. This latter, which is the most important part of the book, will be readily intelligible to young learners. Such persons as wish to gain a useful, though not very profound, knowledge of astronomy, may be recommended to Mr. Read's Manual.

THE VOTE about to be taken for public education in Great Britain during the current year (842,119*l.*) is the largest ever granted; and the vote for Ireland will raise the entire grant this year to more than 1,100,000*l.* The estimate is framed according to the old code, and every school admitted to aid before July next, will receive its next grant as if the system had remained unchanged; but schools admitted to aid after July, will fall under the revised code. This causes a charge of 13,500*l.*, which would, under the old code, have belonged to next year, because while the grants to pupil-teachers were not payable at the time of their admission, the new grants obtainable for the examination of the scholars in reading, writing, and arithmetic will have to be paid at once for the year ending at the date of inspection. In Great Britain in 1861, the grants for building amounted to 99,506*l.* to meet 207,043*l.* voluntarily subscribed, and additional school accommodation was provided for 47,103 children. The pupil-teachers increased from 15,535 to 16,277, and the sum of 301,826*l.* was paid to them, or for their being taught—a sum which brings the expenditure upon them since 1839 up to more than 2,000,000*l.* The capitation grants, from 3*s.* to 6*s.* on children attending school 176 days, amounted in 1861 to 77,239*l.*, and the vote now to be taken is to be 86,000*l.*; the payment was made on 316,226 children, being 42.75 per cent. of the children attending 5199 schools—an increase of 54,220 children that year. The sum of 117*l.* was paid in respect of 5686 scholars above twelve years old attending night schools (connected with day schools under inspection) on 50 nights. The number of certificated teachers in charge of schools at the end of 1861 was 8698, an increase of 987 over the previous year; nearly 130,000*l.* was paid in direct augmentation of their salaries, and the vote proposed this year is 142,000*l.* The number of students in training colleges increased 21, and was 2847 at the end of the year; the vote is 100,000*l.*, as before. Small grants are made (1600*l.* will now be voted) for industrial departments of common elementary schools having land, kitchens, laundries, or work rooms attached to them. Uncertified ragged schools are also aided, but the grant is to be reduced to 2500*l.* The total number of elementary day schools visited by her Majesty's inspectors in 1861 was 7705, and school-rooms under separate teachers 10,900; and there were present 1,028,690 children—an increase of 65,758 over 1860. Adding 32,481 children inspected in 442 Poor Law Schools, and 5226 in 67 industrial schools, the total number of children was 1,066,297. Of the 813,441*l.* expended from the public purse upon the schools of Great Britain in 1861, 495,471*l.* went to schools connected with the Church of England, 78,358*l.* to those connected with the British and Foreign School Society, 37,775*l.* to Wesleyan Schools, 32,787*l.* to Roman Catholic Schools in England and Wales, and 2408*l.* in Scotland, which latter country also received 53,398*l.* for schools connected with its Established Church, 38,829*l.* for Free-Church Schools, and 6052*l.* for Episcopal Church schools. The establishment in London and the inspection cost 67,185*l.*

Oxford.—In a Congregation held on Wednesday the Proctors of the past year, the Rev. W. B. Tickell Jones, M.A., University College, and the Rev. G. Redding, M.A., Exeter College, resigned their offices; the former gentleman, as Senior Proctor, delivered, according to custom, a Latin speech, in which he touched upon the chief events connected with the University which had occurred during his year of office. The new Proctors, the Rev. James Riddell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Balliol College, and the Rev. T. Fowler, M.A., Fellow, Sub-Rector, and Tutor, of Lincoln College, then took the customary oaths and were admitted to their offices. The Senior Proctor nominated the Rev. D. Owen, M.A., Fellow of Balliol College, and the Rev. E. Wykeham, M.A., Fellow of New College, as his pro-Proctors. The Junior Proctor nominated the Rev. W. West, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln College, and the Rev. G. C. Bell, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, as his pro-Proctors.

The Camden Professor of Ancient History proposes to continue his Herodotus course during the present term, taking the portions of Herodotus which bear directly upon Persian and Greek history. These lectures will be delivered every Wednesday, at nine a.m., in the Clarendon. He will also lecture "in its quæ melius sine ulla solemnitate tradit possunt." These lectures will be given in the Clarendon on Mondays and Fridays at nine. They will touch on all those portions of ancient history which are usually made the subjects of examination in the final schools.

Cambridge.—The Downing Professor of the Laws of England proposes to give a course of Lectures on subjects of Examinations for Honours in Law in December next. The first lecture will be given at West-lodge,

Downing, this day the 3rd of May, at 12 o'clock. There will be an examination in October on the subjects of the Lectures for the Professorial Certificate.

The Examination for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships will commence on Wednesday, the 14th of May, at 9 o'clock. Candidates for these scholarships must send their names to the Vice-Chancellor on or before Saturday next, the 10th of May.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—After a long, though not unaccustomed silence, the echoes of this world-famed lyric temple were on Saturday, the 26th ult., once more awake. Mr. Mapleson now stands forward as the Haymarket manager-in-chief, and is boldly resolved on attacking the knotty problem "whether London, with a population equal to that of more than one Continental kingdom, can support two operatic establishments." Knowing nothing of the populous kingdoms alluded to, but regarding the appearance of the house on the evening in question, we are somewhat disposed to think that the enterprising manager may feel quite easy in his new harness. The enthusiasm of the company was certainly very great, and we shall be delighted to find that the warm temperature of approval does not cool down, and that the manager may thereby be enabled to keep his house open and gain something also as a reward for his talents beyond congratulation and praise. Though the theatre had been closed for a full year, the well-known panels and ogive ceiling, the classic drop-scene, and other attractive furniture, were scarcely less bright than in days of old "ere time had dimmed their sheen." The stall-seats have been specially touched up, and other matters tending to the comfort of visitors looked into. But what may be regarded as of far greater importance is the decided improvement in the material both of chorus and band. Ever since the notable rebellion at this place, when the chief secessionist drew after him more than a third part of the stars from the operatic heaven, a really efficient orchestra has been the exception and not the rule. Fortunately there does not exist, at the present time, any dearth of instrumental talent, and the corps now placed under Sig. Arditi is equal to the necessities of any opera that is, or may be written. Nor is the chorus a mere group of singing nonentities, but they are made to represent living beings absorbed in the acting of the scene. Besides many of the old favourites attached to Her Majesty's during the ebbs and flows to which of late years it has been subject, several unknown but not unheard of candidates for public favour have been promised by Mr. Mapleson, and on Saturday the pledge was partially redeemed by the appearance of two debutantes in important parts. Though hitherto unfamiliar to the English public, the success achieved in different degrees may be regarded as complete.

The opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera" was wisely chosen to inaugurate the season with, not because we regard it as Sig. Verdi's last and best work, but because Mr. Mapleson first introduced it to the public last year, under disparaging circumstances, and yet with a large measure of success. The area of the Lyceum Theatre was much too small for the magnificent organ of Tietjens. Her home is at Her Majesty's, and here she reigns supreme. We need not recite the character of the opera itself. All those familiar with the groundwork of Auber's "Gustave," will know how closely the text has been followed by Sig. Verdi. The music grows in favour upon each rehearsing, and although the opera does not abound with features of originality, it has many attractive points. Most of the pieces are written in good style and with great attention to the dramatic situation and the import of the text. The new baritone, Sig. Giraltoni, will doubtless prove of great service to the company. It is said that Verdi perfected for him the part of *Renato*. Mlle. Dario, who played *Oscar* is very young, but went through her task very commendably. In fact the music had been so thoroughly studied by all concerned, that scarcely a hitch of any kind occurred throughout the evening. In a word, the manner in which the opera was put upon the stage reflects great credit upon the management.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS.—Among the philanthropic institutions which add so much to the real glory of the English nation, few are entitled to greater consideration than the society here directly referred to. As far back as the period when "Music, heavenly maid, was young," it is a notable truth that in nine cases out of ten the art divine rendered the most earnest cultivators of it little more than a supply for the actual necessities of life. It is much the same now. Hence the duty of helping those that cannot help themselves. One mode adopted by the Royal Society of Musicians for the enlargement of funds is an annual performance of "Messiah." The last took place at St. James's Hall on the 25th ult., and from what we can gather respecting the financial aspect of the meeting, it was of a very cheering character. An unusual number of principal singers tendered their services on the occasion, viz., Mesdames Guerabella, Weiss, Sainton-Dolby, Lemmens Sherrington; Misses Eleonora Wilkinson and Lascelles; Messrs. Wilbye Cooper, Wallworth, Lewis Thomas, Whiffen, and Weiss. A truly excellent orchestra and chorus were also assembled, under the presidency of Dr. Sterndale Bennett. How the "sacred oratorio" was performed by such a phalanx of supporters, it scarcely need be hinted, but the reading of the learned Cambridge Professor exacts a passing remark for the satisfactory and intelligible mode adopted. As an illustrator of Handel, it is quite certain that Dr. Bennett has no superior. An author's spirit sleeps in those cold symbols of thought called words or notes; let it be but invoked by the voice of kindred genius, and it will readily arise and irradiate all around with the bright beams of poetry and of truth. Many of the solo pieces seemed to possess new beauties, and some of the concerted music also assumed a becoming

stateliness and solemnity much more in accordance with the subject than has of late years been the prevailing fashion.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS.—As the musical season is now setting in with a more than usual severity, these regular weekly concerts will in all probability be soon propogued for a while. The attendance on the 83rd summons was slight, although the programme may justly claim a foremost position in point of excellence. All the instrumental music was drawn from the capacious Beethoven fount. The concert began with the quartet in E minor, in which is contained one of the most lovely and ethereal adagio movements in the whole realm of art. Mr. Charles Hallé followed up this glorious music with a sonata in G major for pianoforte solo—a work full of spirit and abounding in melodic phrases of exquisite beauty which appeal at once to the understanding and the heart. The trio in C minor, placed at the top of the second division of the programme, is an early work of the great master; but, nevertheless, one that bears the stamp of genius, and shows what a colossal stride Beethoven had already made in his art. The cool reception it met with, even in musical Germany, at the time of its first production, is a reflection upon the age; but works of mental labour are ever slow to obtain their just value, and it is the severest penalty that a man of genius often pays, that he must descend to a popular taste for an existence. Beethoven, however, was not the man to stoop to low degrees, and his works declare it. Mr. Charles Hallé and Herr Joachim played the sonata in G major, and gave thereby a brilliant coup to the concert. Miss Banks and Miss Lascelles were the vocalists engaged. Paer's norturno, "Puro ciel, tranquilla notte," was so beautifully sung by these ladies, that a strong desire was expressed for a repetition. Mr. Benedict conducted as usual. The next meeting to take place is intended to be for the benefit of Mr. Charles Hallé.

THE MUSICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—Whether the crowded state of St. James's Hall on Wednesday evening resulted from the collective wisdom of the Council, the inherent power of orchestral attractions, or a fusion of both, it is not purposed to inquire. The programme, to our thinking, was rather under than up to the mark. It bore, nevertheless, two features which will serve for some time to come to render the second concert of the fourth season remarkable, viz., Beethoven's symphony in D minor, and Mozart's concerto in E flat, for two pianofortes. The latter served to introduce to the British public a pianist and composer of great renown—Mr. Stephen Heller; the former, to test, in the severest degree, an instrumental and choral force, equal in extent, and surpassing in excellence, anything of the kind ever assembled in the same arena. Beethoven's No. 9 has become, unquestionably, a popular symphony—that is, popular to those who admire works that have soul in them, and that exhibit, on the part of their author, a certain amount of disdain for the shackles of precedent. The short solos and concerted music for four voices are all very exacting, but they have been better sung than on Wednesday evening. Fear is a bad helpmate in getting over difficulties, and we could not help fancying that the soloists were either unequal to, or had not the courage to attack them with the requisite boldness. The chorus singers came out with flying colours. Mr. Alfred Mellon conducted Beethoven's colossal work (which occupied five minutes more than an hour in performing), with an amount of skill and energy that cannot be too highly commended. Miss Banks, Miss Lascelles, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Lewis Thomas were the principal vocalists engaged for the occasion.

The reader must be satisfied with a gossip concerning other concerts of the week. That given by Mr. Genge, on Tuesday, at Freemason's Hall, is said to have turned out quite as satisfactorily as other "annuals" for years past. Mr. Ella's new series of *matinées musicales*, at St. James's Hall, on Tuesday, showed no falling off either in fashionable support or in the classic character of the music. The harp recitals of Mr. Aptomas, at Collard's Rooms, on the same day, attracted a very considerable number of admirers, and the highly-finished Leslie choir gave some of their best pieces to one of the largest gatherings of subscribers that have visited the elegant rooms in Hanover-square during the season.

EXHIBITION MUSIC.—Hitherto we have been unable to hear the contributions either of Meyerbeer, Auber, or Dr. Bennett under circumstances sufficiently favourable to warrant us in giving an analysis of their merits. In all probability a convenient season is not very remote. The determination on the part of Mr. Costa not to conduct the chorale of the English composer was fully carried out on the opening day, and the baton was handed over to M. Sainton. Meyerbeer was present at the rehearsal to guide the *chef d'orchestre* through his march; Dr. Bennett left his chorale to its fate.

CONCERTS ALREADY FIXED FOR MAY.

MON., 5.	St. James's Hall.—Monday Popular. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Philharmonic Society. 8.
WED., 7.	St. James's Hall.—New Philharmonic. 8.
THUR., 8.	Hanover-square.—Miss Augusta Thompson. 8.
FRI., 9.	St. James's Hall.—Broadwood's Volunteer Band. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Mr. Witts. 2.
	Exeter Hall.—Sacred Harmonic Society. 8.
SAT., 10.	Crystal Palace. 3.
	St. James's Hall.—New Philharmonic Rehearsal. 21.
MON., 12.	St. James's Hall.—Monday Popular. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Mme. Bondy's Matinée. 2.
TUES., 13.	St. James's Hall.—Musical Union. 21.
	Hanover-square.—West London Madrigal Society. 8.
WED., 14.	St. James's Hall.—New Philharmonic. 8.
	Collard's Rooms.—Mr. Aptomas's Harp Recital. 3.
FRI., 15.	Exeter Hall.—Mme. Goldschmidt-Lind. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Sig. Regondi. 8.
SAT., 17.	Crystal Palace. 3.
MON., 19.	St. James's Hall.—Monday Popular. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Mr. John Macfarren. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Philharmonic Society. 8.
TUES., 20.	Hanover-square.—Miss Macfarren. 3.
WED., 21.	St. James's Hall.—Musical Society of London. 8.
THURS., 22.	St. James's Hall.—Mr. Lindsay Sloper. 3.
	Hanover-square.—Herr Overthurs. 3.
	St. James's Hall.—Mr. John Barnett. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Royal Society of Female Musicians. 2.
	Hanover-square.—Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir. 81.
FRI., 23.	St. James's Hall.—Mr. Charles Hallé's Beethoven Recital. 2.
	Hanover-square.—Mr. Dawson. 8.
	St. James's Hall.—Vocal Association. 8.
SAT., 24.	St. James's Hall.—New Philharmonic Rehearsal. 21.
	Hanover-square.—Royal Academy of Music. 1.
	St. James's Hall.—Bach Society. 8.

MON., 26.	St. James's Hall.—Monday Popular. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Madame Pizzoli. 1.
	Hanover-square.—Miss Bruce. 8.
	Collard's Rooms.—Mr. Deacon's Seacéc. 3.
	Hanover-square.—Miss Bruce. 8.
TUES., 27.	St. James's Hall.—Musical Union. 21.
	Collard's Rooms.—Mr. Aptomas's Harp Recital. 3.
WED., 28.	St. James's Hall.—New Philharmonic. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Miss Vining. 2.
	Exeter Hall.—Madame Goldschmidt-Lind. 8.
THURS., 29.	Hanover-square.—Miss Fobroke. 8.
	Hanover-square.—Herr L. Ries. 3.
	Hanover-square.—4th Middlesex. 8.
FRI., 30.	St. James's Hall.—Mr. Hallé's Second Beethoven Recital. 3.
	Hanover-square.—Mrs. Anderson. 2.
	Hanover-square.—Miss Messent. 8.
	Exeter Hall.—Sacred Harmonic Society. 8.

ART AND ARTISTS.

THE WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITIONS.

THE TWO SOCIETIES OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLOURS.
I opened their galleries this week, and in both cases we observe very great improvements in the arrangements for showing the pictures. The old gallery, in fact, is no more; it has been replaced by a new and very handsome room, better lighted and affording more convenience to visitors. The new society, now in their twenty-eighth year, have in many respects renovated their gallery in Pall-mall. Both exhibitions will represent the superior excellence of English water-colour artists, though they may contain no one work of surpassing merit.

The water-colour painters, in our opinion, quite mistake their line, when, as some do, they try to rival the tone and richness of colour which belong to oil painting. There is a peculiar airiness with abundant variety of melody in colour, so to speak, in the scope of the water-colour artist, with effects suggestive and full of mystery as the mirage of the natural landscape. It is with regret that we observe a tendency in both the societies to forsake the true genius of water-colour, by painting in body colour, making that opaque and rudely obvious which in nature is always touched with such a wonderful modesty and fading delicacy—as the Italians have it, with *morbidezza*. It is still more unfortunate to see how the eye of the public is caught by this work, as it always is by things made prominent and glaring and unmistakable. The water-colour art is the last we thought to see invaded by the "muscular" spirit of the realists. Thus it will be noticed that the foremost and most popular painter in each gallery adopts the method we have indicated. Mr. Birket Foster exhibits several pictures, which bear upon them the marks of a hand most facile, and an eye most accustomed to the picturesque; the general appearance is like nature, and much of the foreground detail is in close resemblance, but the whole work is from recollection, it is not prompted on the spur of the moment and with the life and *feu sacré* that the sense of nature's beauty inspires. It seems cruel to say this of so pretty a picture as 292. "On the Shore, Bonchurch," where some little girls have paddled with naked legs into the dashing spray and gentle waves breaking upon the yellow sands, while the mother, with a younger child, sits watching their sport under the cliff. The subject is admirable, but the work wants just that touch of freedom and movement that cannot be given by this laborious method. The children are all in a *pose*, the sea and the sky are not in movement, and however true the general pearly hue is, we are sensible that the work is one of exceeding cleverness of eye and hand, and not of thought and feeling. Old David Cox or Copley Fielding would have given all this and more with a sweeping hand, conveying the indescribable charm of power and feeling in the artist. We see still more how Mr. Foster works "on receipt" when trees have much to do with his picture, as in 289, "The Dairy Bridge, Rokeby," and 91, "A Lock." Here we could count the leaves; and, notwithstanding a gleam of fancy in the sky reflected in the clear brook, the picture has a stiff and manufactured look not unlike that of a finely constructed mosaic. Indeed the method is similar, for the whole is composed of minute touches of crude colours, placed side by side, and generally opaque. We admit the surprising faculty of neatness that can arrange these in such nicely graduated shades and sizes, but the art is that of the enamel painter. Only in one case do we observe a disposition to model after nature, and that is in the ferns and brambles of the foreground; in 319 ("A Fisherman's Cottage"), these are entirely in the oil colour manner, however. There is another character in Mr. Foster's style which is observable in the artificial, and composed look of everything, making things pleasant on every side, and when this comes to be repeated in the same tone of colour, the interest is lost because the trick is found out.

In the New Society's gallery we have Mr. Edmund Warren much in the same vein, painting every leaf and branch in colours more thick and dark than nature ever uses, for the sake of contrast. Touching the cool greys and browns with a force that will not be overlooked, and sometimes with more liberality than with which nature scatters those spots of repose; the result is that the picture has very much the appearance of the painted photograph, and all delicate gradations of tints and relation of colour are lost, or rather not felt at all. 188, "Under the Greenwood Tree," exemplifies these points. 54, "An English Homestead" is rather lighter in tone and so far better, and the hayfield pictures are still happier, particularly 118, a sultry evening effect. In these, the opaque colour used for the dry hay, has a more appropriate effect. These pictures are, we conclude, estimated above all price in some quarters, as they bear none in the catalogue, while other works of far more genuine merit bear the usual valuation of the artist. Compared with such a picture, for example, as Mr. Vacher's "Taormina, Sicily"—a picture full of feeling for the splendour of the Italian atmosphere, when the fancy may dream over that glistening sea of lazuli, and watch the white feluccas skimming like fairy birds over the smooth water—the small realities of Mr. Warren's pictures seem not much worth. It is true the one is conventional poetry, but it does feed the fancy, while the other tells all at a glance; there is no mystery about it, no suggestion. Mr. Carl Werner is another positivist, but with a taste for broader treatment and more judgment in choosing architectural subjects which admit of the photographic treatment. Still here one

tires of the terrible accuracy of line, and the cold precision of a hand which never makes a mistake, and a painter who is never in the least carried away by his feelings. Nothing can be more formal and less interesting, considering the subject, than his "First Bivouac of Garibaldi in Sicily." The ruins, with their gay mosaic pictures and the landscape beyond, are exceedingly well drawn, but Garibaldi and his compatriots are evidently a mere afterthought, and possess no interest whatever as portraits. 113, "The Heir to the Title," a youth searching for the chronicles of his house in the library of an old German castle, and 215, the "Landgraf's Page trying a Sword in the Armoury of the Wartburg," are works which show the artist's still-life manner to advantage. "Othello's House at Venice" is noticeable for the minute study of detail, and at the same time shows how this disposition ends in losing the sparkling effect of sunlight; accurate as it is, the picture is dry to the last degree. This picture, and 185, "The Palazzo Marini, Palermo," have the appearance of much photographic aid. As a painter of interiors, Mr. Louis Haghe has long held the highest position; this year, however, the subjects of his pencil, while decidedly some of the most ambitious he has ever attempted, are at the same time feebly executed compared with many that we can remember. His chief work is "Arnold of Brescia defending his opinions in a Consistory at Rome." If the figures were painted with the same knowledge that makes the interior so good, the picture would be excellent; but we recognise in almost every head one favourite type of the studio, and this impossible family resemblance it is which takes away from the work its historical character. Arnold and the President have more individuality and meaning than the rest, but the picture does not by this attain the importance of a subject work of art. In the "Salle d'Armes at Bruges" (193), and (65) "The Card Trick," the same personages seem to be disporting themselves; and even in Mr. Haghe's church interiors the figures are of the same stock. To our notion, his happiest and freshest work is a far simpler theme—(312) "The Toilet;" a lady, in a pink velvet jacket, before the glass in her bedroom; the little child playing on the floor, and an attendant. The lighting of this picture is admirable; and as the artist was quite at his ease about the expression of his subject, so his success has been throughout more complete. Every part of this drawing is beautifully touched and felt for its own sake, whether in tone, positive colour, or quaint form. The interior of the church in "Dixmude at Vespers," the altar brilliantly lit, is, in its way, also one of Mr. Haghe's successes. Mr. Skinner Prout is fairly maintaining the name of Prout by his carefully executed interiors, and Mr. D. H. McKean's "Strangers' Hall, Furness Abbey," well deserves a word of recognition for the genuine feeling displayed in it. Mr. Wehnert has attacked a subject which would tax far abler artists. "Falstaff at the Feet of Sweet Mistress Ford." To say nothing of the glaring blue tone of the picture, the figures are impossible caricatures. Mr. A. Bouvier is another accomplished painter to whom all things are apparently easy except study of living features and people. "Lydia" (No. 7), a picture highly coloured, and the result of much manual cleverness, is a nonentity as Lydia—the proportions of the figure are clumsy, and the face that of a doll. His large work (173), "The Happy Days of Mary, Queen of Scots, Fontainebleau, 1558," is in much the same taste for showy colouring, without study or research. The lady artists take a very high position in the New Water-Colour Society. Mrs. Murray exhibits a large drawing of a Seville belle of the market, flirting with a handsome Spaniard, while on the ground squats a hideous old crone and a little child, with many bright bits of accessory in colour distributed over the fruit and various details lying around the stall. The picture is remarkable as a *bravura* of colour with great boldness throughout in the handling; it shows very striking artistic faculty, and, with many faults in drawing, and failings of a minor kind, it gives more delight than many laboured works of less gifted but more strictly trained hands. Mrs. Murray has two other pictures: 6, "Spanish Charcoal-burners," a very clever sketch, and 152, "The Bonnie Fish-wife." As an example of the most exquisite refinement of tints, the sweetest gradations, and the most thoughtful research in colour, we have rarely seen anything so good as Mrs. Margetts' wild ducks—a duck and drake, both dead, it is true, but touched with new life under the artist's hand. Mrs. Margetts is equally great in fruit and flowers, where she meets, however, in Miss Fanny Harris and Mrs. Duffield, very able competitors. In figure subjects, Miss Louisa Corbux has only one small picture this year; but Miss Emily Farmer exhibits three, all in her happiest vein of humour.

Mr. Warren's "Gift of the Mother's Amulet" is altogether one of the most interesting pictures he ever painted, and the more so as the work of a veteran in the art. A party of an Arab tribe, apparently Galla people, from their matted hair, are leaving their home in the desert for a long journey, and the mother is tying on the charm to her son's arm. The gaunt figures, with their half-starved camels, form a singularly characteristic group in the cold grey air of the early dawn, and the mind is wonderfully impressed with the truth of the scene; so much so that it is difficult to conceive how the picture could have been painted without recent studies on the spot. Expression has not been lost in the aim to be picturesque, but we find ourselves positively sympathising with the earnest and simple devotion of the desert mother.

There are several landscapes which we could dilate upon, but must content ourselves with mentioning those by Mr. Whympier, particularly 36, "A Gray Morning," by Mr. Rowbotham; the "Lake of Como," by Mr. Bennett; "Robin Hood's Bay," by Mr. Philip; "Oyster Month," 114; and 169, "The Mumble," and by Mr. J. C. Reed, "the first snow on a mountain range."

In landscape, however, the Old Society bears the palm away, though perhaps it can hardly be said that the present exhibition is so interesting as usual. Mr. Davidson repeats his very careful drawings of early "spring greens," as Leigh Hunt would say, not as we think, however, with great effect; the natural delicacy is not quite attained even with all this labour. The tints of late autumn are more easily rendered, and in this vein nothing can surpass Mr. Davidson's beautiful drawing (143), "Windsor Park." The comparison is pardonable between the pictures by Mr. Davidson and by Mr. Birket Foster, as showing equally faithful

attention to truth of detail given with work entirely of different methods—the one legitimate water-colour, the other, as we have remarked above, is neither water nor oil colour. The advantage, to our taste, lies in the pure water-colour. Mr. Naftel is one of the realistic school, but this year he exhibits nothing very startling. Neither can we feel the same interest in Mr. Newton's "Mountain Glory" (56) that we did in his "Mountain Gloom" of some two seasons back. The mass of pink granite reflected again in the lake is not agreeable; indeed, there are many effects extremely imposing in nature which are not to be reproduced by any art, and this is one. Mr. Duncan's large and really very fine drawing, "Sea-weed Gathering in Guernsey," fails to charm so much as his less pretending works when he has been less intentionally artful, and therefore attained the charm of naturalness. Two very admirable drawings of their kind hang near together in the gallery—Mr. E. A. Goodall's "Venice," full of the brilliant opal tints of atmosphere and sunlight reflected from a thousand points with rich harmonies of colour, in the foreground gondolas with their gay groups of picturesque costume; and Mr. G. Andrews' "Old Port, Honfleur, Normandy"—a delightfully natural picture, and especially interesting as the work of a recent recruit to the Society. Mr. Carl Haag seems to have allowed himself to repose on his laurels of last year. We are unable to feel much interest in his Baalbeck pictures: they lack his usual force and stamp of truth and feeling. On the other hand, his "Departure of a Caravan from Palmyra" (300) is altogether as excellent for natural character and fine colour. Mr. John Gilbert's drawings can never fail to strike the eye with all their dash and freedom of hand, beyond this they seldom affect the mind. His "Rubens" (109), for example, is not the man, but a mere anybody of the period with a palette. His "Wine-drinkers" (19) is lower in art than the vulgar sentiment of the picture. The "Don Quixote at Home" is a terribly forced and stagey effort at the humorous scene of the Knight of La Mancha, disputing with the priest and Master Nicholas. "The Dying Talbot Claspings to his Arms the Dead Body of his Son" (301), is a subject that the artist has felt, and in this his peculiar style has enabled him to deal with it more ably, and with a certain impressiveness that might have been lost in more studied work. Mr. Smallfield has no picture which quite comes up to the promise of some of his earlier works. "The Golden Legend;" St. Francis preaching to the birds does not make a good picture, and the small highly finished heads, "Pieruccio the Florentine Prophet of 1530" (43), "St. George," (206) and "David," (303), are merely estimable as studies.

THE SOULAGES AND CAMPANA COLLECTIONS are now to be seen arranged in a new court at South Kensington Museum, on the north side of the building.

Mr. Frith's picture of the "Derby Day" is now exhibited at the French Gallery, and no doubt will attract many of our country friends, as it is really quite as good as the real thing, and without the dust.

Mr. Holman Hunt's great work, "The Saviour in the Temple," is to be seen for the season at the Gallery in Bond-street.

M. Gerome's picture of "Aspasia's House" has been removed from the French Exhibition. Whether out of deference to English feeling, or for the purposes of the painter, we are unable to say.

The Royal Academy Exhibition opens to the public on Monday, the private view having been given yesterday, and the usual dinner comes off to day.

We have before us as the first publication of "Examples of London and Provincial Architecture of the Victorian Age," drawings and details of the construction and decoration of the International Exhibition Building. So Captain Fowke is the great exemplar of the Victorian age. Certainly his work and Mr. Crace's owes everything in these drawings to the clever management of the expert draughtsman, Mr. Dudley. He has succeeded in making that tolerable on paper which in reality is monstrous.

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—At a meeting of this society held on Monday evening, Major-Gen. J. E. Portlock, R.E., V.-P., in the chair, the first paper read was "The Surface-Currents in the Bay of Bengal, in the South-west Monsoon," by Lieut. J. A. Heathcote, I.N. This paper described the currents prevailing in the Bay of Bengal at that season of the year when the greatest dangers are presented to the navigation and commerce of a sea which is one of the great highways of the world. It pointed out some important currents, either unknown or of which but little information exists, and demonstrated the part played by each in the system of circulation of the waters of the Bay of Bengal. In the compilation of this paper the experience of a great number of navigators of the first ability had been collated, and the greatest care had been taken to obtain a result which may prove reliable and trustworthy. The second paper read was "Notes of a visit to the Elburz Mountains, and Ascent of Demavend, by R. G. Watson, Esq. The paper, after describing the journey from the village of Rustamabad, near Teheran, to the foot of the grand cone of Mount Demavend, gave a very interesting account of the ascent of that mountain. Mr. Watson's party succeeded, after a great deal of trouble and danger, owing to the steepness of the ascent and the unwillingness of the guides to proceed, in reaching the edge of the crater. The summit he places at above 21,000 feet. Mr. William Marshall gave a brief sketch of a journey in Daghestan, and described the scenery of the Caucasus, contrasting it with that of Switzerland, and mentioned some of the habits and customs of the people. He added that the Russian officials, so far from throwing any obstacle in his way, afforded him every facility in his travels, providing him with escorts, horses, &c. The reading of the third paper, "On the Ruins of Cassope," by Lieut.-Col. Collinson, R.E., owing to the lateness of the hour, was postponed to a future day.

ZOOLOGICAL.—The 33rd anniversary meeting of this society was held at the society's house in Hanover-square, on Tuesday. The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, Pres. of the society, took the chair. The report of the

auditors stated that the total receipts of the society in the year 1861 had been 16,072*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, which added to the balance of 1748*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*, gave a total of 17,820*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The expenditure had been 15,594*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*, besides which 1380*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*, paid on account of previous liabilities, leaving a balance of 846*l.* 5*s.* The assets of the society were estimated at 7182*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*, and the liabilities at 1724*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.* The report of the council on the affairs of the society and its progress was then read by the secretary, Dr. P. L. Selater. It stated, among other things, that the society consisted of 1700 ordinary members, 175 corresponding members, and 23 foreign members. That the number of visitors to the society's gardens in 1861 had been 381,837, which was less than in 1860 by about 13,000, but greater than in any of the preceding six years, with that exception. The sum of 13,337*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.* had been expended on the society's general establishment during the year, and the sum of 3980*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* devoted to permanent additions and improvements in the society's gardens. The report entered at full length into the particular items which made up these totals, and contained also lists of the donations to the society's library and menagerie since the preceding anniversary. It terminated with a full account of the state of the society's collection of living animals, which on the 1st of January of the present year contained 450 quadrupeds, 843 birds, and 121 reptiles. The Right Hon. Sir George Clerk was announced to be elected President; Dr. Philip L. Selater, M.A., F.R.S., Secretary; and Mr. Robert Drummond, Treasurer of the society until the next anniversary.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

TUES. Ethnological. 8. 1. Mr. John Crawford, "On the Commixture of Races of Man in Europe." 2. Dr. Shorth, "Notes on Strength and Weight of the Europeans and Asiatics." 3. Mr. Blake, "On some Peruvian Skulls."
WED. Royal. 8. Mr. J. Hogg, "On the Chief Inscriptions and Temples at Baalbec," and notices of some other subjects.
Geological. 1. Prof. T. H. Huxley, "On the Discovery of a new and large Labyrinthodont in the Gilmerton Iron-stone of the Edinburgh Coal-field." 2. Mr. J. W. Dawson, "On the Land Flora of the Devonian Period in North-east America."

MISCELLANEA.

THE PRESIDENT, LORD ASHBURTON'S SOIRÉE to the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society, will be held at Bath House, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, the 14th of May.

In reply to an announcement furnished by that mysterious contributor to the *Illustrated News* who supplies early intelligence about the last wills and testaments of persons of wealth and celebrity, and whose identity is said to puzzle sorely the officials in the Prerogative Office at Doctors' Commons, a firm of solicitors writes on behalf of the relatives of the late Philip Alexander Parker Prince a denial of the statement that he was identical with the founder of the celebrated Agapemone. "We beg to inform you (they write to the editor of the *Times*) that the state-

ment that the founder of the so-called 'Abode of Love' and the deceased are identical is wholly false. No connection or even relationship existed between them. Our late lamented friend and client (whose father, we may observe, was for some fifty years chaplain to the Magdalen Asylum) formerly resided for many years at Mitcham, from whence he removed to Epsom, at both of which places he kept a boarding-school of the highest character for young gentlemen. He was also the author of the "Universal Parallel History," and other most useful works, having for their object the advancement and instruction of the young. Indeed, so much were his labours appreciated, that shortly before his death he was recommended to her Majesty, and became the recipient of the royal bounty. He was a sincere Christian, an orthodox member of the Church of England, and altogether free from the 'strange and whimsical fancies' alluded to in your notice. His daughters are now establishing a preparatory school at Lansdowne Circus, and the report above mentioned, if uncontradicted, is calculated to be of serious injury to them, to say nothing of the annoyance it has already occasioned the family."

Mr. Tennyson writes a correction of two blunders in the printing of his "words" to Dr. Bennett's "Ode" in the *Times*. He says: "In the second line 'invention' should be read 'inventions,' and further on 'Art divine,' not 'Part divine.'"

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says: "Let your readers conceive the perplexity of Professor Kingsley, at Cambridge, who has lately been informed that, by virtue of his professorship of history, he is *ex officio* ceremonial poet for the University, and must write an installation ode on the Duke of Devonshire! Now the Duke is a very sensible and worthy nobleman; he is, besides, a lover and follower of science, was senior (or second) wrangler, and has reflected fresh lustre on the distinguished name of Cavendish by his early scientific triumphs and his continued scientific tastes and pursuits. But, still, one would rather not have to write a poem upon him, and one may fairly be curious to see how Professor Kingsley will discharge the official task."

A large and influential meeting of the General Reception Committee, appointed to arrange the details of the Social Science Meeting in June, was held in the Mansion House on Tuesday last, the Lord Mayor in the chair. A report was presented by the Finance Committee, stating the arrangements that have been made up to the present time. Papers on a variety of interesting subjects connected with the different departments of the association have been promised by gentlemen intimately acquainted with the various questions which it is proposed to discuss. A series of interesting *soirées* will be given during the time of the meeting, and it is intended to provide for visits to places and institutions illustrative of the objects of the association. A large attendance of foreigners is expected. A fund is now being raised for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses, and a Foreign Reception and Corresponding Committee has been appointed.

BOOK NEWS:

A BOOKSELLER'S RECORD AND AUTHOR'S AND PUBLISHER'S REGISTER.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL are again this week very abundant. We have "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers," a second series, by members of the Alpine Club, edited by their president, Mr. E. S. Kennedy, in two handsome volumes, with a dozen maps and many pictures; "Up the Nile and Home Again," by Mr. W. F. Fairholt, illustrated with a hundred sketches by the author; "A Cruise upon Wheels along the Deserted Post-roads of France," by Mr. C. A. Collins; and "Home and Abroad, a Sketch-book of Life, Scenery, and Men," by Mr. Bayard Taylor. In Biography and History, we have a Memoir of the Rev. John Stevens Henslow, by the Rev. L. Jenyns; Memorials of John Venning, by Miss Thulia S. Henderson; Mr. Hepworth Dixon's Story of Lord Bacon's Life; Dean Ramsay's Lectures on Handel; Herr Freytag's Pictures of German Life in the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries translated by Mrs. Malcolm; and "Secularia, or Surveys on the Main Stream of History," by Mr. Samuel Lucas. In Poetry, we have poor David Gray's "Luggie, and other Poems," and from Mr. George Meredith "Modern Love and Poems of the English Roadside." In Fiction, there are "York House," by Mr. W. Platt; "Owen, a Waif," by the author of "High Church;" and "Patience Hart's First Experience in Service," by Mrs. Sewell. The Rev. George Butler has printed a volume of Sermons preached by him in Cheltenham College Chapel; and Mr. Richard Cresswell has translated for Mr. Bohn's Classical Library Aristotle's History of Animals.

From twenty to thirty years ago articles and books about Byron were abundant, but Byron of late has given place to Shelley, around whose works and life a considerable literature has gathered. A discovery has recently been made which is certain to evoke much interest and discussion. In a thorough search which has lately been made among the letters and papers of the Shelley family, several poems, mostly unfinished, and many letters of Shelley's shedding new light on certain passages of his life, have been disinterred. These are preparing for publication by Messrs. E. Moxon and Co., and it is expected that the volume will be ready in the course of the present summer.

The novelties in French literature during the past week have been so few that they are barely worthy of special mention. Firman Didot frères have in the press, "Le Livre de Marc Pol, citoyen de Venise, publié par E. P. Pauthier." This volume, in large octavo,

will be accompanied with maps. Marco Polo was so discredited by his contemporaries as a veracious traveller that he received from them the name of Messer Millione—Master of a Million Lies. Many of the strange tales, however, which he told of Cathay and other far-away countries have since been confirmed by other travellers. Sir John Mandeville, Englishman, has not been so well borne out in his statements as the old Venetian traveller. The same firm have also in the press two works edited by M. Francisque Michel—"La chanson de Roland," with notes; and "Le Roman de la Rose." M. Michel is so well known as a medievalist, that any work passing under his editorial care is certain to reward the attention of the scholar. Victor Masson and Son publish this week the second part of the second volume of Pelouze and Fremy's *Traité de Chimie générale*, and the fifth number of the "Paléontologie française," devoted to the irregular echinides. "La France avant les hommes," is a large coloured map of France, giving a bird's-eye of that portion of the Continent before it was inhabited by man. The artist, of course, draws upon the domain of physical science for what he places before us. The map is so far instructive.

CAPT. T. W. BLAKISTON has nearly ready "Five Months on the Yang-Tze in an Exploration of its Upper Waters, and Notices of the Present Rebellions in China." The volume will contain a map and illustrations, and will be published by Mr. Murray.

"A LOSS GAINED," a novel in one volume, will be published in the course of the month by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

"WALTER LANGLEY," a novel in three volumes, by the Hon. C. S. Savile, will be published this month by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

MR. CHARLES CAPPER, the manager of the Victoria Docks, has in the press a work on "The Port and Trade of London, Historical, Statistical, Local, and General."

"THE OLD LIEUTENANT AND HIS SON," a tale by the Rev. Norman Macleod, D.D., of Glasgow, will be published this month in two volumes, by Messrs. Strahan and Co., of Edinburgh.

MR. A. J. BARROWCLIFFE, the author of "Amberhill" and "Trust for Trust," has a new novel nearly ready, entitled "Normanton."

"A VISIT TO THE SUEZ CANAL WORKS," with a map by Mr. G. Percy Badger, is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ADVERTISERS, and the refutation of sundry rumours, Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., have issued a statement of the circulation of the *Cornhill Magazine*. They give "their unqualified assurance" that the average sale of each *Cornhill* was 81,427 to the end of 1861; and that the smallest number sold, up to that period, of any single number was 67,019, while of some of the numbers more than 100,000 were sold.

MR. MURRAY will publish in a few days an illustrated quarto by Mr. James Ferguson, "The Mausoleum of Halicarnassus Restored," in conformity with the remains recently discovered and now in the British Museum.

MESSRS. DEAN AND SON will publish next week a sixpenny guide book for British Columbia, entitled "The Wonders of the Gold Diggings of British Columbia."

MR. COMBE, printer to the University, has made a munificent gift to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. Observing the miserable chapel accommodation for the patients of the infirmary in a small unsightly room, he offered to build a handsome chapel entirely at his own expense, which offer was gratefully accepted at the quarterly court held last week.

"THE JUNIOR CLERK, A TALE OF CITY LIFE," by Mr. Edwin Hodder, with a preface by Mr. W. Edwyn Shipton, the secretary to the Young Men's Christian Association, will be published immediately by Messrs. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder.

MR. G. H. LEWIS has gathered into a volume from the magazines "Studies in Animal Life," which will be published immediately by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

MR. SKEET, of King William-street, Strand, has just issued a new catalogue of books, autograph letters, manuscripts, chap-books, Civil War and Commonwealth tracts, which is well worth the notice of collectors of curiosities in literature.

THE REV. J. M. NEALE is about to issue "An Earnest Plea for the Retention of the Scottish Liturgy" as a letter addressed to the Bishop of Brechin.

"THE POLITICAL LIFE OF LORD MACAULAY," by Mr. Frederick Arnold, will be published in the course of the summer by Messrs. Tinsley, Brothers.

MR. DAVID PAGE has written a Philosophy of Geology, which Messrs. W. Blackwell and Sons have in the press.

MR. HARDWICKE has in preparation "Horse Warranty," a plain guide for horse-buyers, by Mr. Peter Howden.

THE REV. A. B. DAVIDSON, Hebrew Tutor in the New College, Edinburgh, has completed a Commentary on the Book of Job, which Messrs. Williams and Norgate will publish before the end of the month.

MR. J. R. PLANCHE's new work will be entitled "Some Account of the Parish of Ash-next-Sandwich, and its Historical Sites and Existing Antiquities."

"THE RIFLE IN CASHMERE," a narrative of shooting expeditions in Ladak, Cashmere, &c., with hints and advice on travelling, shooting, and stalking, by Mr. Arthur Brinkman, late of the 94th Regiment, is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE BISHOP OF GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL has cordially accepted the office of Vice-President of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

THE QUEEN DOWAGER OF PRUSSIA has printed the manuscript prayers of King Frederick William IV., and distributed a number of copies among her royal relatives by way of Easter gift.

DR. BALFOUR, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh, has a new and improved edition of his "Outlines of Botany" in the press.

THE MONDAY REVIEW of politics and literature will make its appearance next week. There are various rumours afloat concerning its projectors, but from all we can learn it is started in the interest of the independent Conservative party.

MR. MUDIE is about to open branch offices for his Library at the Royal Exchange and Charing-Cross, and as quickly as possible in all the chief towns and watering places of the kingdom, at which books borrowed at any of the offices may be exchanged.

MISS ADELAIDE A. PROCTER is about to publish "A Chaplet of Verse," with a vignette on wood by Mr. R. Doyle, for the benefit of the Night Refuge for Homeless Women and Children, Providence-row, Finsbury-square.

MR. PIERRE IRVING, nephew of Washington Irving, will be among the American visitors to the Exhibition, and while in London will see the concluding volumes of his uncle's Life and Correspondence through the press.

"HINTS TO ANGLERS," by Mr. Adam Dryden, is announced by Messrs. A. and C. Black.

A FIELD BOTANIST'S COMPANION, by Mr. Thomas Moore, is in preparation by Messrs. L. Reeve and Co. It will be illustrated with numerous coloured pictures of English wild flowers.

MR. RANKE has left Berlin for Paris and London, in which cities he will spend some time in quest of information and references for the History of England on which he is engaged.

"POWER AND HOW TO USE IT, OR CHAPTERS ON CHRISTIAN POLITICS," by the Rev. James Tanner, of Wakefield, will be published in a few days by Messrs. Seeley, Jackson, and Halliday.

MR. NEWBY has in preparation the following novels: "Right and Left," by the author of "Mabel;" "The Last Days of a Bachelor, an Autobiography," by Mr. M. McGregor Allan; "Mary Graham," by Mr. J. Carling; "The Dull Stone House," by Kenner Deane; "A Marriage at the Madeleine," by the Chief of the Clan of Mar; and "A Gentleman's Story," by "A Man of Rank."

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The Paper, Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding form Class 98, divided into four sections, over which the following jurors have been appointed:

Section A.—Paper, Card, and Millboard.—Bart. Cini, Italy, member of the Italian Parliament; Charles Cowan, F.R.S.E., Edinburgh, paper-manufacturer; E. Hoeseh, Zollverein; Wyndham S. Portal, Basingstoke, paper-manufacturer; Saint-Clair-Deville, France, member of the Institute, Professor at the Normal School; W. R. Spicer, London, wholesale stationer.

Section B.—Stationery.—Warren de la Rue, F.R.S., F.C.S., ornamental stationer; List, Zollverein, manufacturer, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine; Victor Masson, France, judge to the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine; Earl Stanhope, F.R.S. London, chairman; H. Stevens, F.S.A., F.R.G.S., United States; C. Venables, Bath, late paper maker.

Section C.—Plate, Letterpress, and other Modes of Printing.—Adam Black, M.P., London; George Clowes, London, printer; Giuseppe La Farina, Italy, member of the Italian parliament, councillor of state, late minister in Sicily; Ch. Girardet, Austria, manufacturer; Jamar, Belgium, member of the Chamber of Representatives; H. Korn, Zollverein, bookseller and printer, Breslau; Laboulaye, France, late typesetter; W. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., her Majesty's printer.

Section D.—Bookbinding.—J. Gibson Craig, W.S., Edinburgh; Charles Reed, F.S.A., London, printer; James Toovey, London, bookseller and publisher; Wolowski, France, member of the Institute, professor to the Conservatory of Arts and Manufactures.

Under Class 29 are ranged Educational Works and Appliances, in Section A, of which, consisting of Books and Maps, these are the jurors:—

Section A.—Books and Maps.—Hon. and Rev. S. Best, London; Robert Chambers, F.R.S.E., Edinburgh, editor and publisher; Gotfried Müller, Austria, professor, Hermanstadt; Antonio Panizzi, D.C.L., Italy, librarian, British Museum; Robert, France, Master of Appeals to the Council of State; Nassau Senior, London.

Of the various articles exhibited under these heads, we shall from time to time give notices.

MR. MACDONALD, Major, City of Edinburgh Rifle Volunteers, has in the press "Hints on Drill for Volunteers."

THE WRITINGS OF JOANNA SOUTHCOOT.—A curious case was brought before the Master of the Rolls in Chancery, on Wednesday. Mrs. Anne Essam, of Hampton, died in 1844, leaving a will dated in 1843, by which, after making some legacies to her friends, she bequeathed the remainder of her estate, real and personal, to Benjamin Howe, of Old-street, St. Luke's, his heirs and assigns for ever, who were to use the interest derived therefrom in printing, publishing, and circulating the sacred writings of Joanna Southcott. Mrs. Eliza Thornton, a niece of Mrs. Essam, unwilling to see her aunt's money squandered in this way, has raised a suit for the purpose of having the will nullified, on the ground that it provides for the propagation of writings which are blasphemous and profane, and subversive of the Christian religion, inasmuch as they purports to reveal that Joanna Southcott was with child by the Holy Ghost, that a second Shiloh or Messiah was to be born of her body, and that the writings themselves are given by Divine inspiration; and, also, that the trust is invalid under the Mortmain Acts, passed "to restrain the disposition of land whereby the same becomes inalienable." Mr. Howe, on the other hand, contends that the trust for the propagation of Joanna Southcott's writings, is legal, and ought to be executed; but if it fails for illegality, then that he is beneficially entitled to the estate. His Honour, in answer, said that, inasmuch as Mrs. Thornton raises not only the question of mortmain, but an issue of "morality," upon the writings of Joanna Southcott; and, inasmuch as he is not so familiar with the works of that lady as to form an opinion of their doctrinal tendency, the case must stand over until he had made himself better acquainted with them. We may therefore shortly expect a criticism by Sir John Romilly of the Devonshire prophetic's rhapsodies.

UNITED STATES.—A volume of essays on "Historic Americans," by the late Theodore Parker, is preparing for publication by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields.

"PRISON LIFE IN THE TOBACCO WAREHOUSE AT RICHMOND," by Lieut. W. C. Harris, who was taken prisoner by the Confederates at Ball's Bluff, will be published immediately by Mr. G. W. Childs, of Philadelphia.

TRADE NEWS.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—R. Mason and R. Hunt, Manchester, lithographers.

BANKRUPT.—David Grundy, Manchester, stationer, May 13, at half-past nine.

DIVIDENDS.—May 16, W. Benning, Fleet-street, bookseller.

May 16, D. Bryce, Amen-corner, bookseller.

MESSRS. JARROLD AND SONS have removed from St. Paul's Churchyard to more commodious premises—No. 12, Paternoster-row.

MR. WHEAT'S BUSINESS, Weston-super-Mare, has been purchased by Messrs. Beverley, late of Boston.

THE BUSINESS OF MR. HAINES, High-street, Maidenhead, has been purchased by Messrs. Abbott.

THE BUSINESS OF MR. DIXON, Upper North-street, Brighton, has been purchased by Mr. Jermyn, of Bristol.

MR. E. B. DE FONBLANQUE will publish this month a volume entitled "Nippon and Pecheli, or Impressions of Japan and the North of China."

MR. C. D. YONGE is engaged on a History of the British Navy from the Earliest to the Present Time, which Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. will publish in two volumes.

THE INDEX, a sixpenny weekly newspaper, was started on Thursday last as the organ in London of the Confederate States of America. It will be a repository of direct news and correspondence from the South, and one chief object of its projectors will be to furnish the town and country press with matter whereby English readers may become acquainted with the true feelings, opinions, and habits of the Southern people now fighting so desperately for independence.

MR. GEORGE HASELTINE, editor of the *London American*, has resigned his office, in order to give his attention exclusively to American law and agency business in London. The editorial conduct of the *London American* will hereafter be under the sole direction of Mr. A. W. Bostwick, who has had the practical management of that department during the past year, when Mr. Haseltine was away on a visit to the United States.

SALE OF THE "FIFESHIRE JOURNAL" NEWSPAPER.—On Tuesday the *Fifeshire Journal and News*, together with the whole of the plant and printing materials connected therewith, belonging to the sequestrated estate of Samuel Robinson, who has been convicted of forgery, were exposed for sale, by auction, in the Royal Hotel, Cupar. The upset price was 1050*l.*, and, after a spirited competition of about five minutes' duration between Mr. Welch, writer, Cupar, and Mr. Black, writer, Cupar, it was knocked down to Mr. Welch for 1545*l.* We understand the printing plant is valued at from 550*l.* to 600*l.*, so that the sum paid for the good-will and copyright is not far short of 1000*l.*

MR. R. TURNER writes to us in reference to Messrs. Hatchette and Co.'s announcement in last week's *CRITIC*, that he had ceased to be their agent, as follows: "18, King William-street, Strand, W.C., 3rd April, 1862.—I see, to my great surprise, a notification in your last number, under the head of 'Trade News,' to the effect that Messrs. Hatchette and Co. have determined no longer to maintain an agency in this country. May I beg you to correct the blunder, by stating that, although I have resigned the management of the London branch of Messrs. Hatchette and Co.'s business, I have good reason to think that my having done so will in no way affect its permanent continuance. I take this opportunity of begging booksellers and stationers in the country to be kind enough to send their orders in future, when not addressed to the firm, to Mr. A. C. Millet, who will now be Messrs. Hatchette and Co.'s representative and agent in my stead.—I am, Sir, yours faithfully, ROBERT TURNER."

SALES BY AUCTION.

COMING SALES.

By Messrs. PUTTICK and SIMPSON, 47, Leicester-square, on Tuesday, 6th May, and four following days, a large collection of books, chiefly on natural history and agriculture.

By Messrs. SOTHEBY and WILKINSON, 13, Wellington-street, Strand, on Tuesday, 6th May, and three following days, the library of the late Miss Drummond, of Berkeley-square, Bristol.

By the same, on Monday, 12th May, and seven following days, the library of the late Sir Francis Palgrave.

By the same, on Wednesday, 21st May, and four following days, a collection of curious and rare books, being purchase-duplicates from the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRT, PERFECT! and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name THOMSON.

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2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 9 0	0 9 0
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2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
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